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THE "CONSPIRACY" TO BRING ABOUT A. U. S. - JAPAN WAR

ONE of the propaganda organs in China, generally reputed to be sympathetic with the Japanese military program in Asia, for several months has been trying to prove that there has been in existence on the continent of Asia a conspiracy on the part of certain American residents of this part of the world, to bring about war between the United States and Japan. This conspiracy, according to the source of information referred to above, had its ramifications in Siberia with the officers and men of the U. S. Expeditionary Force, in China with the American Diplomatic and Consular staffs, American Chambers of Commerce, American missionary body, editors and writers for American newspapers in the Far East, writers of books dealing with Far Eastern subjects, and so on. Then from China the conspiracy extended down into the Philippines and included the editors of newspapers there, members of the U. S. Army and Navy Intelligence Service and from the Philippines the "conspiracy" extended to Japan and included many American residents including newspaper writers, members of the diplomatic and consular services. It must be admitted at this point that the alleged "conspiracy" to get the United States and Japan into war, was getting pretty big, but this does not conclude the "disclosures" now being revealed to a startled world regarding this "gigantic plot." From Asia it extended its influence, "tentacles" is a better word, to the North American Continent. On the West Coast in the states of California, Oregon and Washington, and also in Canada the "conspirators literally were numbered by the millions," including of course, everybody who voted for various legislative enactments calculated to restrict the immigration of and ownership of land by Japanese laborers. Then from the West Coast the conspiracy extended eastward and had its headquarters in the American national capital and of course included members of Congress, Army and Navy, the Department of State and—horrible to relate—the very President's office itself. It's agents were at the Paris Peace Conference, the Washington Conference—literally everywhere—and all working with one object in view, the bringing about of a war between the United States and Japan!

UNFORTUNATELY we do not have sufficient space available to reprint extracts from the "disclosures" referred to in the preceding paragraph, but boiled down to its essentials, the writer responsible for "unearthing" the conspiracy alleges that proof of a conspiracy existed chiefly because Americans in China opposed Japanese military and political encroachments on the continent

of Asia. All Americans who opposed the enforcement of the notorious Twenty-One Demands of 1915 upon China, naturally were members of the conspiracy. All Americans who opposed the clause in the Versailles Treaty ratifying Japan's control of the Kiaochou area and railway and economic interests in the province of Shantung undoubtedly were members of the anti-Japanese "conspiracy." Any American who opposed the wholesale bribery of China's rotten military establishment through the so-called Nishihara Loans of 1918 was, of course, a member of the conspiracy. Any American who opposed Japanese naval encroachment upon the Philippines was a participant in this dangerous plot. Any American, and this included the entire American Expeditionary force of 10,000 men to Siberia, who opposed the permanent conquest and occupation of eastern Siberia by Japan was a member of the "ring." Any American who wrote a letter to a friend in the United States, and this of course included all of the 5,000 American missionaries in China, protesting against the Japanese aggressions on China, was of course trying to get the United States into a war with Japan. And of course all writers of books dealing with any of these subjects were "in on it," and in order that no one may be overlooked, we also include the editors of newspapers on the Pacific Coast who agitated against the unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States. We have no way of estimating the total number of Americans who were involved in this alleged "conspiracy" but judging from the territory covered, they must have been numbered by the thousands or even millions.

SINCE the Publisher of the *China Weekly Review*, has been honored in the "revelations" by being designated as one of the "ring leaders," in the alleged plot we are going to relieve our hard-working Japanese "investigator" of further brain-fag by admitting the truth of all of the charges. We do not have available the statistics regarding the number of American residents in China from 1915 to 1920, but it must have been somewhere between five and eight thousand. Now we do not believe that we are far wrong when we state that these American residents of China, as well as those in the Philippines and to a considerable extent in Japan and elsewhere in the Far East were "anti-Japanese" from the standpoint of opposing Japan's plans for the military and political conquest of the continent of Asia. There were of course a few exceptions, but we do not believe we are exaggerating the case when we say that these American residents of the Orient from 1915 to 1920 were about 99 percent on the side of China and against Japan on this question and since it is not characteristic of Americans to hide their feelings, these American residents of the Far East did considerable talking and writing on the subject. They wrote to their connections in the United States, residents of Centralia and Emporia, Kokomo and Kalamazoo, and to members of Congress and the government at Washington. And they kept up the agitation until the people at home were thoroughly aroused on the subject, witness the American protest against the Twenty-One Demands, the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Versailles Treaty containing the Shantung clause, and finally the calling of the Washington Conference and the abrogation of the so-called Lansing-Ishii Notes, which brought about an entirely new deal in the Pacific and a complete change of policy on the part of Japan in respect to her treatment of her neighbors on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific.

IF this was a "conspiracy" against Japan, a conspiracy to bring about a war between Japan and the United States, then we suppose it will have to stand as such! Had these Americans resident in Asia not agitated against the old policies of Japan,—policies carefully prepared for bringing both China and Eastern Siberia under the military and political control of Japan as Korea was brought under her control a few years earlier, there *would have been a war* between the United States and Japan. The reasons for this state of affairs are not difficult to find, for similar reasons brought about a war between the United States and Spain for the liberation of Cuba and a war between the United States and Germany for the liberation of Belgium and the saving of France from the domination of the Kaiser's military machine. There is nothing mysterious in this American sentiment for it goes to the very foundation of American psychology, the "square deal," the "Open Door," the "Monroe Doctrine," "self-determination," or whatever one may choose to call it. If it is a "conspiracy" against Japan for the Americans resident in Asia as well as at home to believe in these principles, then there is no help for it. If Japan again changed her policy and went back to the methods she pursued in respect to her neighbors of Asia while the rest of the world was occupied in the World War, this "conspiracy" of anti-Japanese sentiment and agitation would be kindled again.

FORTUNATELY there is little danger of this, for the leaders of Japan, with few exceptions, have seen the dangers into which their militarists were dragging their land and have made a right-about face in the direction of liberalism—liberalism both at home and in respect to their treatment of the other peoples of Asia. And when Japan changed her policy of aggressiveness to one of friendliness and helpfulness, there was an almost immediate change in the sentiment of Americans both at home and in the Far East in respect to Japan. And that this change in sentiment has been more than mere words is shown in American assistance rendered to Japan in connection with relief measures extended at the time of the earthquake and in the granting of credits amounting to more than G.$150,000,000 within the past year. This change in Japanese policy has not only benefitted the relations of Japan and the United States, but also the relations of Japan and China and Japan and Russia. Where previously there was suspicion and antagonism on the part of the other peoples of Asia toward Japan, there is now a growing tendency toward friendship and cooperation which has great possibilities for the future. The only remaining bar to an almost complete accord in the relations of Japan and America, from the standpoint of Far Eastern Questions, are the efforts of a few die-hards in Japan and their propagandists in China to undo the good work which was accomplished at the Washington Conference.

American Trading Absorbs Large Textile Firm

The merger of two prominent trading organizations was announced recently in a statement that the American Trading Company, Inc., had taken over the business of the C. B. Hayward & Co., Inc., of America. This adds another important concern to the American Trading Company's organization. Last April the American merged in its business that of the William E. Peck & Co. The addition now of the Hayward concern gives the Consolidated Company a strong textile organization in America with sales forces in all of the principle markets of the world.

MAKING SHANGHAI A "FIRST-CLASS" PORT

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Shanghai by the adoption of a resolution at the joint conference of the China Medical Missionary Association and the British Medical Association at Hongkong a few days ago recommending:

> "an international sanitary survey of Shanghai to be conducted by representatives of the International Settlement, the French Settlement, the Chinese cities, the Port Health authority and the League of Nations or International Health Board with a view to making Shanghai a first class sanitary port."

This action was taken as a result of an address delivered at the Conference by Mr. C. E. Lim, M. B., D. P. H., Chinese secretary of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, who called attention to the serious situation existing at Shanghai, China's chief port and commercial metropolis and one of the largest shipping centers of the world. According to Dr. Lim:

> "In order to appreciate the complex nature of the quarantine problem in Shanghai, it is necessary to recall the fact, often overlooked even by those living within the Settlements, that the city is made up of three distinct and independent administrative units, namely: the International Settlement, the French Settlement, and the Chinese City. Each of these units play an equally significant part as far as the health of the port is concerned.
>
> "The International Settlement has an efficient Public Health Department conducted along the best British lines with a laboratory staff of well-trained men. In the French Settlement there is a Sanitary Service run in accordance with French practices; while in the Chinese city there is hardly any organized attempt at health administration. The port health authority is vested in the Commissioner of Customs who is assisted by a Port Health Officer stationed at Woosung. The latter in turn is entirely dependent upon the health organizations of the city for his information as to the prevalence of infectious diseases.
>
> "It is obvious that, with the health activities of the place so divided, it permits of a wide range of difference in the measures taken for the protection of health and the control of epidemics. As a result an indifferent attitude is taken toward health matters by the people as a whole. Thus we find that even among the foreigners there is this tendency. The Commissioner of Public Health in his report for Shanghai says: 'It is estimated that during 1922 not more than 50% of the cases of notifiable diseases among foreigners were notified by medical practitioners.' Owing to the imperfect notification of infectious diseases the actual state of health of the city can, therefore, only be guessed. In spite of the admirable efforts being made by the Municipal Council to protect the health of the people and keep out epidemics from the Settlement, it must be emphasized here that it would be a false sense of security to entertain the idea that the Settlement is protected against invasion by any epidemic which may manifest itself in the adjoining city. Experience shows that land quarantine is a failure, and even if it is possible to place a sanitary cordon of police and soldiers on the border, in time of an epidemic, it cannot succeed in keeping the disease out. Besides, the International Settlement is dependent largely on the adjoining territory for its food supplies and cannot be absolutely isolated.
>
> "Let us take for our consideration the prevalence in Shanghai of plague, cholera and smallpox, the three most important diseases from the point of view of international quarantine. We find that cholera and smallpox claim a few hundred deaths each year in the Settlement. Plague has been absent for a number of years, but during the past year a few cases have been reported; this shows the necessity of pursuing constantly anti-plague measures. The control of smallpox has been gaining ground through vaccination to which the Chinese are not averse. In view of the interrelation of the health of the Settlement with that of the surrounding districts it seems such a pity to allow the good work done to be jeopardised by unfavorable health conditions prevailing, say, in the Chinese city.
>
> "Hitherto the practice is to take the vital statistics published weekly by the Municipal Health Council as an index of the health of the port, and no attention is paid to the prevalence of infectious diseases in the other component parts of the city. This is a convenient way of ignoring actual facts in order to facilitate quarantine procedure by having the port taken to be in a healthier condition than it really is. With the proposed grading of Far Eastern ports this state of affairs will not likely be so readily glossed over, in which case Shanghai would be rated as a third class port. This would be most detrimental to the interests of the port in that stricter quarantine inspection would be adopted against steamers from Shanghai at other ports of call. Quarantine, of course, means delays and consequent monetary loss to shipping and trade."

THIS is of course a matter of vital importance not only to persons directly interested in the shipping industry but to all residents regardless of nationality, and it brings actively to the forefront the oft-discussed subject of the government of the so-called "Greater Shanghai." This term "Greater Shanghai" not only includes the two foreign administered areas, but four or five separate and distinct Chinese cities or villages which are a part of this great metropolis. The two foreign areas have made great strides in recent years in the direction of modernism, but the Chinese administered areas, although somewhat improved from the standpoint of Chinese cities generally, still are practically a century behind the rest of the world as represented by the foreign settlements of Shanghai and the other large cities of this part of the world such as Hongkong or Tokyo or of America or Europe. How this situation is to be remedied, no one knows, because up to the present the administrators of the native areas have refused either to permit the foreigners to assist them or to do anything themselves. The Nantao section of Shanghai, for example, which includes most of the old city of Shanghai which dates back to the tenth or eleventh century, is almost as primitive from the standpoint of modern sanitary improvements as it was five hundred years ago, and this in spite of the fact that it has been separated by only a street from a foreign settlement which has kept pace with the times. No one wants to see Shanghai relegated to the position of a third-class port merely because of the opposition of Chinese officials possessed of mediaeval minds or even of modern trained minds, but still too stubborn to cooperate with the foreigner for the common good. Dr. Schurman, the American Minister to China, in an address before the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, a few months ago, called attention to the fallacy of the Chinese objection to the development of modern streets and roads in the native sections, when the only stated reason for objection was based on the fact that the "foreigner might use the roads and be benefitted thereby." Modern sanitation is a recognized adjunct of the so-called Western Civilization. It followed the United States into the Island of Cuba and resulted in the stamping out of yellow fever. It followed the American occupation of the Philippines and resulted in the stopping of plague and other epidemics. It followed the Germans into Tsingtao, the Japanese into Dairen and Korea and the British into Hongkong. Now we are wondering how modern sanitation and health-protection is to be brought to the "Greater Shanghai" without there immediately arising the old cries of "aggression," which have been so frequently used to prevent progress. Fortunately there are now in Shanghai a considerable number of western trained men with a modern viewpoint on the subject of sanitation and public health, and it is to be hoped that these men will immediately come forward and take the lead before international action through the League or some other international agency becomes necessary.

The Present Political Situation in China

BY DAVID Z. T. YIU

(*From the Chinese Students Monthly*)

CHINA today is at once divided and united. If we appreciate the truth of this statement, then we shall have very little difficulty in understanding the present political situation in China.

To the western mind, China today represents nothing but war, banditry, confusion, chaos, and disintegration. Education, commerce, and industry must be well-nigh impossible. The life of the people must be totally upset and miserable beyond description. The existence of the nation must be hung on a bare thread.

Moreover, the West ordinarily thinks of the division in China as between North and South. The truth of the matter is that China is worse divided than that. In the province of Kwangtung alone, it is reported that there are as many as twenty-seven governments almost entirely independent of one another, not to mention other divisions in China. Oftentimes, the Chinese people are facing not one civil war which is bad enough but almost half a dozen civil wars going on simultaneously.

Despite the many divisions and civil wars, the Chinese people in many parts of the country seem to be able to maintain their normal life to a considerable degree. It is true that many do suffer terribly. Nevertheless, on the whole, education is making substantial progress. Government education, despite the lack of adequate funds, has been, in many cases, more than able to maintain its own. Private education along all lines is taking strides forward; and the development of Nankai, Amoy, and several mission universities is truly wonderful and encouraging.

Commerce and industry have not been able to escape altogether the baneful effects of the political situation in the country. Still, their growth and development surpass our fullest expectations. Of the largest commercial ports of the world, Shanghai and Hongkong have risen to occupy the second and third places, New York City being honored with the first. This estimate is being based on the yearly gross shipping tonnage. One is tempted to ask: What might have taken place if conditions in China were all the while favorable to the development of commerce and industry?

The Chinese puzzle still remains. How can education, commerce and industry in China develop, and how can the people in the main preserve their normal life when the country is being plunged into civil wars? The truth of the situation is that China is divided only politically; division exists only among the military leaders. The people, on the other hand, are absolutely united. Truly, we still find traces of provincialism here and there which, however, is not strong or important enough to divide them into opposing or warring factions. In fact, the Chinese national spirit was never so strong as we find it today, and it is still growing from strength to strength. The conferences of Chambers of Commerce, Provincial Educational Associations, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Christian Church, etc., are today organized on a nationwide basis, in which we find men and women from all parts of China with a spirit of unity in a united effort to promote various programs and activities calculated to benefit the country.

From the above, we cannot but see that the people and the military leaders are not in sympathy with each other, and are not working for the same things. Fighting up to the present is confined largely to military men, and the people are taking no sides and are not participating in it. As a matter of fact, the people in several parts of the country have prevailed upon the war-lords of contiguous provinces to enter into compacts of peace so as to avoid any clash and to maintain the normal life of these provinces. Under these circumstances, peace and prosperity are usually in full evidence, and the country is able to hold together.

But, why these civil wars in China at all, especially as the Chinese people do not want them? What are some of the fundamental causes which are responsible for most of the fighting? Of course, in these wars as well as in those in other countries we can always lay the blame at the door of ambition, aggression, vain-glory, selfishness, envy, jealousy, intolerance, and corruption, and we do not need do more than merely mention them. However, if we penetrate the smoke-screen of the warfare in China, we shall at once come face to face with the conflict of two principles.

The first principle stands for the unification of China by force and the establishment of a central autocratic government. This principle is favored and even supported by the foreign powers which have interests in China. We do not have to go far to look for reasons behind this attitude of the foreign powers.

The second principle stands for provincial autonomy and the establishment of a federal government, and this principle is much favored by the Chinese people. The conflict in China will not cease until one or the other principle wins and dominates. If we desire to establish peace and order on a more or less permanent basis, we should not only uphold the second principle but help carry it out successfully.

The Chinese People and the Government

Since the people do not approve of the military men and their constant warfare, why do they not arise and call a halt to the entire business? This usually is more easily said than done; nor do we find much evidence of this achievement in the world's history. In this matter, we should try to understand the temperament of the Chinese people. They have been taught for centuries not to meddle with political affairs. They have been brought up in the belief that the less one has anything to do with the government of the country the better. In fact, a man is to be heartily congratulated if during his life-time he has not come into contact with the government at all. One of the ancient philosophers of China looked upon government not as a necessary evil but as an evil imposed upon the people. The result of this political philosophy is very largely accountable for the apparent indifference of the Chinese people to political matters.

The Chinese people are noted for their democratic life. This doubtless derives its strength from the fact that they have not been dependent upon any government to manage their affairs, or to protect their interests. They have always been able to look after their own interests even under very severe conditions. Just look at the Chinese in Russia, Siberia, Japan, the Philippines, Cochin-China, Burma, the Strait-Settlements, North and South America. What trying, humiliating, and destructive experiences they have gone and are, in some cases, still going through. Yet how tenaciously and successfully they have held their own ground in business and in other work with practically no government protection of any kind! All this shows the main spring of the democratic tendencies of the Chinese people and of their real strength. What other people in this world either now or in the past have exhibited the same strength? What would become of the United States of America or any other country of the West, if a similar political disintegration, confusion, and chaos should obtain?

We cannot but admit that this element of strength is, at the same time, a serious weakness. If the Chinese people took a little more active interest in the responsibilities of the government, the present political upheaval might have been averted. The most heartening thing in China today is the growing interest of the people in their own government. There has grown up in the country a public opinion, the effectiveness of which has already been proved beyond doubt during the last ten years. We shall cite a few concrete instances to support the assertion.

What defeated Yuan Shih-Kai in his attempt to become Emperor of China? Certainly not military force. It was the public opinion of the day that thwarted the coronation plans which also cost Yuan his life. Again, General Chang Hsun thought that his attempt at restoration was a success when the "Baby Emperor" was placed on the dragon throne for a week in Peking. What overthrew the Dynasty and drove the pigtailed general out of Peking for refuge? It was indeed public opinion that asserted itself. Later, in the Chihli-Anfu War, and still later, in the Chili-Moukden forces were respectively not only superior in number to the Chili army but also much better equipped and officered. Yet, with the support of public opinion, the Chihli Party won the two wars. The Anfuites and the Moukdenites were defeated because Chinese public opinion was against them.

Which of the warring factions in the present fight in China is going to win? It is not easy to predict. Still, the direction in which the public opinion in China now points will indicate the victorious side. Yea, we are interested in knowing which side is going to win; but we are much more interested in seeing the growing strength of public opinion in China. In the present muddle, this growth gives us such an assurance of hope for the immediate future as nothing else can.

We have to remember that the base on which public opinion in China is now being built is rather narrow and slender. By that, we mean, the percentage of illiteracy is comparatively high, which in turn signifies that the intelligent and articulate voice of the people is weak and small.

Likewise, not a large percentage of the people really understands the true meaning of democracy and the people's relationship to it. In order to help make the basis of public opinion in China at once broad and intelligent, we shall briefly allude to two pieces of work under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Movement of China.

First, the Y. M. C. A. Movement in China has worked out a plan, generally known as the Popular Education Campaign, whereby the rank and file of the people can acquire a waking education in four months. The fundamental feature is that 1,000 most commonly used characters or words have been selected, and text-books on different topics have been published within that vocabulary. Successful city-wide campaigns have been conducted in Changsha, Chefoo, Hangchow, Wuchang, Hankow and other places. Today, the popular education program is spreading over China like wild fire. A National Association of Popular Education has been organized with the sole function of promoting this type of education. This work is now being recognized as the most effective weapon to conquer illiteracy in China.

Second, ever since Japan imposed the Twenty-One Demands on China in May 1915, the Chinese students have been observing the first week of May throughout the whole country as a Week of National Shame. Generally, we have parades, demonstrations, mass-meetings, speeches, dramatics, and specially prepared literature during the week. The main purpose is, through these activities, to remind our people of the humiliation of the Twenty-One Demands and other gross injustices. The Y. M. C. A. Movement of China feels that the program for the observance of this week should be enriched and directed along more constructive lines. Last May, a citizenship training program was developed and very enthusiastically received in many places. There have come numerous demands for more of this type of program, which clearly shows that the country needs this special service.

Special mention should be made of the various educational, social, religious, and generally cultural forces which have been at work in China for many decades, and which are now redoubling their efforts to press forward from their vantage-grounds in the service of the Chinese people. Our hopes are by no means exorbitant when we say that very soon our people will be sufficiently awakened and enlightened and their voice will be much richer in volume and more intelligent and definite in enunciation and, above all, will be heard and heeded even more than now. China will have turned the most difficult corner politically when that day comes.

When will the Chinese people be able to dispel all the dark political clouds, and to set themselves earnestly to the task of building up a good and strong democracy of their own? There is decidedly a note of impatience with the present unsettled situation. We often forget that not only Rome but also the different democracies of the world are not built in a day. Also, we overlook the fact that a decade or more or even half a century, which may seem long in the life of an individual, is of very short duration in the life of a nation. All that the Chinese people ask to put their country in order is time and may we add, freedom. The Chinese people will have to take much time for it and they are even more impatient than the West. Is there any short cut to reach their goal? The ship of China is caught on a turbulent sea. Fear not, for she is carrying a heavy ballast. Her people are united. They have great staying and self-relying power and endurance, and are lifting their voice to be heard.

Bethlehem Steel Shows Great Progress

In a recent number of the *Bethlehem Review* a bulletin of news for the employees of the subsidiary companies of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa., received from the World Wide News Association, N. Y., E. G. Grace, the president, congratulates the entire personnel on the twenty year's progress of the organization since its inception in 1904.

The Bethlehem, which is the second largest producer of commercial steel in the world, was incorporated December 10, 1904 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, employing less than 9,500 men. Today, after twenty years of acquisition of various other steel plants and the development of sources of raw material, its capacity had increased sixty times with only an increase of eight times as many employees.

In carrying out the policy of 1904, the development of Bethlehem has been the development of three fundamentals necessary to a successful steel business (1) conveniently located raw materials (2) plants located and equipped for economical production and distribution. (3) personnel. Eight plants, as well as shipyards, now operate under management of Bethlehem, and since 1905 a total of $279,587,159.63 has been spent for additions and improvments.

The American Educational Experiment in the Philippines

BY DR. WILLIAM W. ELWANG

The writer of this article reprinted from "Our World" New York, was for three years teacher of English in the University of the Philippines and is now a member of the faculty of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China.

WHEN, in May, 1898, Commodore Dewey's guns boomed in Manila Bay, the American people awoke to the fact of the Philippines. Shortly afterward, much to the astonishment of most of them, as well as to the grave apprehension of not a few, they found themselves with that far-flung archipelago upon their hands. What to do with the strange islands and their stranger people became at once the "paramount issue" of American politics. The campaign of 1900, during which, however, the problem was discussed, settled the matter at least for the time. But before then President McKinley had already begun his policy of "benevolent assimilation." Early in 1899 the first American Commission had reached Manila and had begun to function under instructions which bade them to exercise "due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the native population," and in every way to impress upon the people that they were now to share in "the richest blessing of a liberating rather than a conquering people." Wherever practicable, civil government was substituted for the military regime.

Now, since two of the five members who composed the Commission had been drawn from the ranks of American educators, it is a fair inference that the President had in mind, as one of the Commission's most important duties, the establishment of an adequate and efficient educational establishment for the nation's new and more or less willing wards. It is, therefore, all the more regrettable that upon their arrival the Commission found this field of their activity already occupied to some extent by their well-meaning but some-what overzealous countrymen of the Military Government. What the Commission would have done in the way of formulating and initiating a system of general education that would better fit the Filipinos to their physical and social environment than the old Spanish system had been able to do, is now, of course, quite immaterial. The fact is that a really golden opportunity to organize an educational laboratory on a gigantic scale in order to ascertain, as nearly as possible, what kind of an education would best prepare this backward Oriental people for practicable, serviceable living, was forfeited. The good-natured, well-intentioned but misguided zeal of the Military had already blazed the way in the direction that led eventually to the transplanting of the American public school system to the Islands, with only the slightest effort to adapt it either to the immediate need of the situation or to the ultimate purpose and the means that would be required to achieve it.

The immediate urgent need of the situation was not that Filipino children should be taught to read, write, and speak English, for which purpose thousands of American teachers were promptly and enthusiastically imported at great expense. The need was, rather, and still is, to put the growing generation of children into the way of becoming, as quickly as possible, economically productive units in the new agricultural, commercial, and industrial order that was sure to come with the new and enlightened political relations of the Islands, to teach those children to go forth and labor skillfully with their hands, to do the common work of the Islands so sorely needed then and still needed now. The ultimate purpose was to give the Islanders, who were sundered by tribal and dialectical differences, a unifying vehicle of speech, a common language that would fuse the discordant elements into a harmonious whole, nationalizing them.

This ambitious scheme to make English the unifying language of a numerous Oriental people seems to have come about in the following way: "For thirteen weeks the city of Manila looked on one side into the muzzles of Commodore Dewey's guns and ... on the other side into the trenches of the Filipinos, always creeping nearer; then on August 13, 1898, it surrendered. The next day the redoubtable W. D. McKinnon, Chaplain, 1st California Volunteers, U. S. A., seems to have gone striding up the Escolta, asking for the nearest schoolhouse and, having found it, to have started to teach in it."

The worthy chaplain, as thus pictured, is, of course, an interesting figure that readily captures the imagination. One cannot but admire his thoroughly American faith in the great god Education, no matter of what brand his cult might be nor how its secrets are imparted, as with "breath-taking,

energy he plunged head first into the task of reorganizing the local system of education"—a system that had endured for three centuries! But even the chaplain, we opine, would have paused before plunging, if he could have foreseen the distant lamentable results of his heroic initiative. For, contrary to the popular opinion, the educational system so informally introduced into the Philippine Islands, and upon which many millions of pesos have been lavished since then, is the most colossal failure of its kind in history. A statement so startling to the friends of education in the Islands and so repugnant to the somewhat exaggerated self-esteem of the young native *intelligentsia*, who are supposed to have profited most by that system, needs to be supported by something more than mere assertion. It requires the most explicit proof.

Occidental System Installed

Attention is, therefore, first of all, invited to the stupendous nature of the task it is proposed to accomplish, a task so stupendous, indeed, as to make it *prima facie* impossible even for American ingenuity and resourcefulness. With the experience of Germany, Russia, and Austria with the Poles in their dismembered country; of Germany with the French in Alsace; and of England with the French in Canada, before our eyes, the gigantic task of driving the mother tongue out of the mouths of millions of people by systematically substituting for it the tongue of a nation whose habitat lay beyond six thousand miles of ocean, was cheerfully undertaken. Moreover, the pioneers in this undertaking seem to have been so thoroughly convinced of the adaptability of the American system of schools that they believed that its boundaries could be extended anywhere without changing its content, method, or character. Perhaps never before have a people attempted so thoroughly to impose their own intellectual life upon another as in this instance. Certainly never before were a preconceived educational content and organization imposed upon a people with less consideration for the requirements of the civilization into which they were born. By "impose" is not meant, however, that there was much, if any, open opposition to the scheme among the Islanders. Whatever the leaders of the late "insurrection" may have thought, centuries of subjection to their own or foreign autocratic chiefs had taught the people an abject reverence for authority.

Recently there have been signs of growing opposition to this unpatriotic policy. The University of the Philippines, which is constantly and proudly referred to by the native orators and newspapers as "the highest institution of learning in the land," has just established a Department of Philippine Linguistics, only, however, find itself confronted with the curiously embarrassing fact that there is only one native scholar in the archipelago who is equipped to be the head of the new and commendable enterprise, and he is understood to be reluctant to accept the post because of his advanced age. The legislature has a Committee on Formulating a National Language and bills have been introduced in the lower house to make instruction in Spanish compulsory in the high schools, and to teach the vernaculars in the grades. These and similar proposals evidently indicate renascence of Filipino racial ideals and aspirations and are, therefore out of harmony with the present school system.

It is an accepted elementary principle that the content of education should be organized with the mental development of the child in mind. It would seem, therefore, that an educational content intended for a people who are practically without schools, without any but the most rudimentary literary traditions, and whose industrial and social organizations are of the simplest kinds, should be organized with such salient facts clearly in view. If it is a venial pedagogical sin to educate a child as if he were a miniature man, it is surely a mortal one to educate an entire child-people like the Filipinos in the same way that we educate people who have had centuries of experience with the schoolroom, and whose civilization is highly developed. To attempt to do so can only result, as it has done in the Philippines, in creating a confusing disharmony between the schoolroom and the external world. Why, at this stage of their progress, insist upon giving the entire population of the Islands a so-called "liberal" education? Why force upon them a "liberal" English education when a frankly utilitarian one in their own varnaculars is preeminently the kind they need? Would it be the unpardonable pedagogical sin to allow the Filipinos, who urgently need more and better food, more and better clothes, and cleaner and better homes than they now have, to forgo for the present the aesthetic amenities of education in order to give them instruction of more immediate practical value? This system has not taught them to work. On the contrary, it has lured the young men, whose forefathers ever lived close to the soil, to become poorly paid "white collar" government employees and briefless abogados, while unnumbered hectares of fertile soil cry out for the plow, and millions of bags of rice, the staple food of the people, are annually imported from beyond the China Sea. Not that immediate utility is wholly neglected by the schools, but the industrial instruction offered in the grades is quite incidental to the business of teaching English and is wholly inadequate for fitting a people for self-support. No industrial work oftered in the secondary course outside of Manila and one or two other cities. When, at the age of twenty, a boy graduates from the high school,he has "studied" English literature from Chaucer to Kipling;he has "had" ancient and modern European history, he has 'gotten" some Arithmetic and Geometry, Biology, Physics, and a miscellaneous assortment of other things. But he knows nothing at all about the production and marketing of sugar, rice, hemp, and tobacco, nor very much about anything that would aid him in becoming an economically productive unit of a population among whom the symptoms of malnutrition and weakness are evident on every hand.

The real values, the invisible assets, of the American system of public education grow ultimately out of the great American traditions upon which the system rests. But under the conditions that surround that system as it has been transplanted to the Islands, those values are totally inaccessible to the native children. They can get them neither from the textbooks nor from the teachers. They cannot get them from the textbooks because they have been written with the historic background of western institutionalism in mind. They cannot get them from the teachers because they have not that grasp upon general culture and modern information, have not that clear understanding of and appreciation for the social aims of education that the American teacher in the United States acquires either by inheritance or by a sympathetic participation in the life of the social organism.

Because it is foreign, an American system of education will never help the Filipino people to realize their racial and national aspiration and mission, any more then French schools would help the Italians to realize their aspiration and mission. Indeed, a French school system in Italy would be a far more rational arrangement than American schools in the Philippines can ever be. France and Italy are close geographical neighbors; commercially they are in daily contact;their citizens have traditions that go hand in hand; they occupy in common a vast area of the world's thought and morals. In the Philippines an Occidental system from thousands of miles away is reproduced in an Oriental setting against a background of Cimmerian darkness, the darkness of long centuries of exclusion from the world's thought and life except as dim and fitful rays filtered in through the somewhat opaque prism of Spanish civilization. Therefore what Filipino children learn in the schools cannot be grafted on to any living historial conception in their minds or to any contemporary experience in their environment.

English the Common Language

Let us look, next, at the *method* by which this scheme, the grand objective of which is "to make the use of English so general that it cannot help but become the common language of the people," is to be carried to a triumphant success.

Now, method may be defined as the proper use in the schoolroom of culture material that will produce a development in the child that will properly relate him to the interests and activities of his environment, to the life for which it is designed to prepare him. In a method of teaching English that is to be applied to a population like that in the Philippines, a population that never hears accurate, intelligent English speech at home or anywhere else; that never sees an English newspaper, magazine, or book, or even a newspaper, magazine, or book of any kind; that, therefore, cannot possibly acquire the new tongue in the natural way, by imitation, it would seem the general stage of the people's culture would have to be kept carefully in mind. A method that is suitable to a people with a rich cultural inheritance, and among whom the subtle influences of the inheritance are ceaselessly beating down upon their children from a hundred different directions, would presumptively be wholly inapplicable to a people in such a backward cultural condition as that of the Filipinos.

Now, every American teacher is familiar with the fact that no other study has been the battle ground of so many conflicting theories as the study of English. He also knows, however, that the prevailing tendency has been and is away from the old mechanical, linguistic method to the more efficient artistic, literary method. But in the schools of the Islands the former still reigns in all of its grimness of technique. To be convinced of thisfact it is only necessary to examine the elaborate "Manual of English Composition" and the still more elaborate "Course of Study in English for High Schools," the former issued by the Bureau of Education for the use of pupils, the latter for the use of teachers. Although the "Course of Study" cautions the teacher not to insist overmuch upon technique, the fact remains that in

these two handbooks we have an educational machine for the study of English that is terrifying alike to instructor and pupil. The "Manual," for example, contains forty rules and four cautions about punctuation alone; it devotes no less than five pages to the Subjunctive and the so-called Potential Mood, the latter, as everybody knows, a mere collection of phrases, not a Mood at all, the former a construction that is now scarcely ever used even in the most formal or written speech; and it unblushingly leads the apprehensive pupil, and the perhaps even more apprehensive teacher, into the jungle of 'will' and 'shall' and 'would' and 'should' and, doubtless, leaves them there.

How does the American or any other child learn how to talk? By talking! By imitating what he hears others say. By at first unconsciously and then deliberately reproducing the talk of the home, the school the playground, the street. It is a well-established fact that children may learn to speak accurately and fluently without being able to tell a preposition from an adverb, without ever having so much as heard of the Potential Mood. If, therefore, the Filipinos are ever to learn to speak English with any desirable degree of accuracy, comfort, and fluency, the road to that distant goal lies in a direction quite opposite to the one now being traveled in the Islands. That is to say, the English language must be taught them by the natural, the conversational method, instead of by instruction of the most formal and stereotyped character. To try to teach that exasperatingly lawless and difficult tongue to foreign children even before they have learned to read their vernacular, by means of formal textbooks written in the foreign tongue, is a forlorn hope indeed.

Teaching Body Inferior

Another serious obstacle in the path to the desired goal—making English the common language of the Islands—is the very inferior character of the teaching body. Neither as individuals nor as a class can they, however, be held responsible for their limitations. They are themselves the unhappy victims of the system which they are now in turn helping to perpetuate. But it is an incontrovertible fact that only a very few of the native teachers have had anything like adequate preparation for their task. Most of them have had none at all for the teaching of English. In his annual report for 1921 the Director of Education, Mr. Luther B. Bewley, admits that 62 per cent of the native teachers never went beyond the first year of the high-school course in their own scholastic careers. That is a sufficiently disquieting fact. But behind it there lurks another even more sinister, namely, that probably the majority of those 12,768 teachers never even so much as completed the Intermediate Course. The significance of that fact for this discussion becomes fully apparent only when it is understood that in the Philippines today, and for a number of years past, the Primary and Intermediate schools have been so thoroughly Filipinized that practically no American teachers remain in them. The work of instruction is now carried on exclusively by natives, by natives of whom the great majority probably never had an American teacher at any time; who never, or only on the rarest occasions hear good English spoken; never read an English book other than their school texts, whose English vocabulary, always excruciatingly mispronounced, often misunderstood and, therefore, misapplied when used consists at best of not more than three hundred words; and who never had any training whatever in teaching. Only 1,164 of the 20,610 Filipino teachers in the service in 1921 were high-school graduates. Only seventy-four of the thousands of graduates of the University of the Philippines have seen fit to "join the Bureau." Furthermore, because of the backward cultural conditions prevailing among the Islanders—there are practically no newspapers, no magazines, no books—the mental outlook of the teachers is inconceivably meager. Scarcely able to impart what the textbooks contain, they are quite unable to enrich them from their own resources. But these are the teachers who have the pupils for nine long crucial years, from the beginning of the Primary period to the end of the Intermediate Course, and it is by means of their instruction that the child is expected to be able to read, write, and speak English in such wise that he can understandingly and appreciatively "study" "Hiawatha" in the seventh grade, and "Evangeline" immediately upon his entrance into the high school, where he has his first taste of instruction by trained American teachers. But of the latter there were, in 1921, only 315 scattered among the sixty-five high schools, with their 19,085 pupils. The last-named figure represents, therefore, the actual number of children among the 943,364 who were in attendance upon all the schools in that year, who were privileged to hear the English language spoken fluently and idiomatically by a *few* of their teachers. Under such conditions how can the authorities expect ever "to make the use of English so general that it cannot help but become the common language of the people?" The present writer's experience as a teacher of English in the University of the Philippines, where the hand-picked fruit of the school system is supposed to assemble, leads him to beleve that probably half of the students of that "highest institution of learning in the land" understand only about 50 per cent of what they read in their texts, that they actually misunderstand 25 per cent, and that they have only a muddled idea of the remainder!

If it is the purpose of this education to make English the common language of the Filipino people, then the results thus far obtained, after nearly a quarter of a century of effort and the expenditure of many millions of pesos, challenge this education both as to its purpose and its means. What has actually been accomplished? Practically nothing! The census of 1918 does, indeed, blandly affirm that at that time 860,000 Filipinos spoke English. But this figure, like a great many others in that naive publication, is quite meaningless. The ubiquitous Chinese tienda keeper in the Islands also nearly always "speaks English," but after his own peculiar fashion. The writer's experience as Professor of English in the University convinces him that there are not now fifteen hundred natives who can comfortably, fluently, and correctly dictate an English letter of one hundred and fifty words; and that there are not five hundred who can comfortably, fluently, and correctly converse in English for fifteen minutes. To do either one of these things, one must be able to think in English, but only a mere handful of Filipinos can turn that trick. As for the mass of the "educated," including most of the graduates of the University, their socalled English is usually a sloppy Malay-Spanish-jargon that defies description, of which the pronunciation is weird and the syntax "fearfully and wonderfully made." Outside of Manila even that kind of English is seldom heard among the natives. Throughout the provinces one never hears anything but the vernaculars. The language of the home, the street, the shop, the playground, remains the native dialect. The moment the doors of the school close behind them, teachers and pupils lapse spontaneously into their mother tongue. During their weekly visits to the schools for the religious instruction of the children whose parents wish them to receive it, the padres always use the only language that the children understand, the one that they learned at their mothers' knees. The business of provincial boards and municipal councils is carried on in Spanish. The business of the courts is transacted in that language and the vernaculars. The speech of the legislature is Spanish. As recently as 1921 the Director of Education somewhat impatiently exclaimed, "Whenever all the departments and branches of the Government, including the courts, adopt the use of English to the exclusion of Spanish, there will be placed upon it a premiun, and there will be given to it a prestige, that will stimulate to an irresistible degree its study and its diffusion." But what good would it do to "adopt" a language that nobody can speak or understand even after twenty-four years of grinding effort by the system to make it "so general that it cannot but help become the common language of the people?"

Is it an exaggeration to say that such a system is a colossal failure?

Hukuang Rys. 5% Drop After Interest Default

Failure of the Chinese government to make available funds for payment of interest on Hukuang Railway 5% railway bonds caused a break recently in New York from 46½ to 41. The amount of the bonds outstanding is £5,900,800.

A definite default by the Chinese government on this issue would, it is understood, be the first default by the government in recent years on a foreign issue secured by the pledge of specific revenue. Her unsecured debt has been in default some time.

The bonds of the Hukuang Railway are a direct obligation of the Imperial Chinese government, assumed by the government of the Republic which succeeded the Monarchy. They are secured by a first charge upon provincial revenues the aggregate amount of which will be about 5,200,00 Haikwan tails per annum. They are additionally secured by net revenue of the railway constructed with the proceeds of the loan, such revenues to be applied each year to the services of the loan.

The proceeds of the loan were used to build 1,124 miles of government railway lines in the Hunan and Hupei Provinces, and for the redemption of $2,222,000 Chinese 5% imperial loan of 1900. The bonds were first publicly offered in 1911 at 97 and interest.

In view of this fact default by the government at the present time is a matter of interest politically as well as financially.

How Cigarettes Are Marketed in China

(*From the Chinese Economic Bulliten*)

SEVERAL methods of selling cigarettes are practised by the tobacco companies in China, varying in different cities. These generally follow older sales practices in vogue in these, places, the idea being to caary on methods of distribution likely to meet with the least sales resistance. In some places the name of the company is not used; for instance, in Manchuria much of the British-American Tobacco Company's selling is done under the name of L. Lopato, which was a concern taken over some years ago by the B. A. T.

The British-American Tobacco Company, which is the largest organisation handling cigarettes in China, has the most systematized sales organisation operating in the country. This consists mainly of foreign inspectors who travel in the interior to inspect and suggest means of furthering the company's business. In Shanghai a sales headquarters is maintained in Ningpo Road. This is the point to which dealers in the Shanghai district come when they need supplies. Salesmen serving the area also make it their headquarters.

In Peking a number of dealers have formed a company which distributes to small dealers who in turn supply the actual retailers. In Tientsin the British-American Tobacco Company has two distributors who supply the small dealers. They sell to the retailers. In Hongkong, Canton, Hankow and in nearly all other large centers except Shanghai, distribution is in the hands of a small number of jobbers who have long been in the business and whom the company has found it advisable to work through. There is a tacit agreement that goods shall be sold only to these old-established and substantial jobbers.

Nanyang Brothers, a Chinese company, is probably, second in the volume of business done in China. In general it follows methods of distribution similar to those of the B. A. T. Nanyang Brothers maintains a number of branch offices throughout China, as does the British-American Tobacco Company and Liggett and Myers, and at each of these branch offices there are inspectors who organise the selling. Nanyang Brothers does not have any foreigners on its staff.

A feature of the British-American Tobacco Company's plan of distribution is a subsidiary concern, the Wing Tai Vo Company, which was organised to its present status four or five years ago to handle the sole distribution of certain brands. In the time since the Wing Tai Vo Company has been organised, or rather reorganised from an older Chinese concern, it has put out the Ruby Queen brand, the largest sold cigarette in China. This cigarette is distributed solely by the Wing Tai Vo Company.

In general the same plans of selling are practised by the British-American Tobacco Company throughout the interior as in Shanghai. The small retailer with one or two shops either pays cash or secures goods on consignment of from 5 to 30 days. In case consignments are desired, a bond is arranged with the company direct and not with a compradore. (Incidentally, it may be stated that the British-American Tobacco Company does not have any compradores, as the term is generally understood.)

In Shanghai most of the cigarettes, especially of the cheaper and most largely sold brands, are distributed through small dealers who take small amounts at a time directly from the company. As there is a small discount for cash, most of the sales are cash transactions. Nanyang Brothers follows the Chinese custom of giving reliable dealers credit up to four months, payable on Chinese festival days.

Competition in the cigarette market in China is keener probably than in any other trade. This is due partly to the activities of two large and highly organised foreign companies—the British-American Tobacco Company and the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company—and the large Chinese concern, Nanyang Brothers. These use very progressive methods of sales promotion. The Ruby Queen brand, mentioned above as the largest sold brand in China, is a cigarette of mild Virginia tobacco and sells in Shanghai at 9 coppers for a package of 10. This is approximately equivalent to 2.5 cents, American currency. The Ruby Queen is made in America, and imported to China packed ready for distribution. This company as well as others have even cheaper grades. A brand manufactured by a Japanese company sells at 3 coppers for 10, and there are others on the market selling for a similar, or slightly higher, maount.

Considerable quantities of tobacco leaf have long been grown in China, as the Chinese water pipe has been used for generations. The British-American Tobacc o Company for several years and Nanyang Brothers recently have been assisting the farmers in several districts, especially in Shantung province and in the Yangtze Valley, to grow a better leaf. The B. A. T. has brought from America several experts in tobacco growing, and these are now working in the tobacco-raising districts of the country in propagating improved leaf. A booklet issued sometime ago by Nanyang Brothers describing methods of culture and including a number of illustrations has been widely distributed to farmers in tobacco districts.

A taste has been developed in China for the mild Virginia cigarette and an attempt to promote the sale among the Chinese of any other blend is not likely to meet with any great success, at least not without considerable advertising. Cigarettes made of black tobaccos are on the market, especially in the very cheapest brands, but they are not very successful. In Shanghai, Tientsin and some of the other larger cities, cigarettes made by the Alhambra and La Insular companies in Manila are on sale, but the demand for them is probably smaller than for any other variety. The old-fashioned uncut cigarette is unknown except in the Manila varieties.

Cigarettes are widely advertised throughout China; no other line is so extensively advertised, in fact. The British-American Tobacco Company does the most extensive advertising of any company, either foreign or Chinese, in the country. It is not possible to say how much the B. A. T. spends annually on this item, but a report recently issued by the Nanyang Brothers Company shows that during the 12 months ending October 31, 1923, that company spent Mex. $666,162.90 for advertising expenses, and the cost to the B. A. T. must be many times that amount.

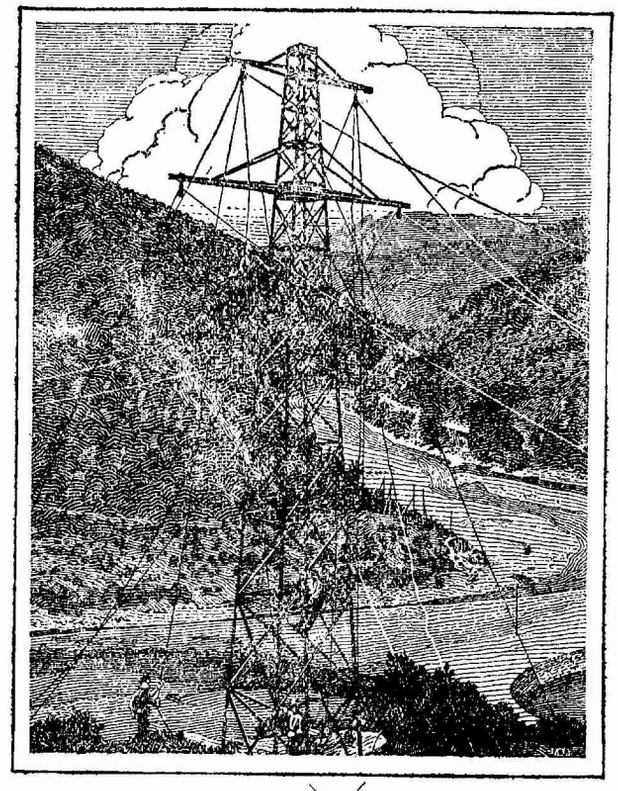
The sale of cigarettes has been actively pushed in China only in the last few years. About 25 years ago the B. A. T. established its organization in China, buying out a small agency held by an individual in Shanghai. The company still maintains under the name of Mustard and Company the business of the agency which it then purchased. Practically all development of cigarette demand in China has been created since that time. It is thus natural that the education of the consuming public should be most rapid in the cities and districts coming most in contact with foreign taste. This has been in the Yangtze Valley, especially in the cities, and in Kwangtung, Fukien, Shantung, Chihli and the Manchurian provinces.

Plants erected by the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai, Hankow, Mukden and elsewhere contain the latest models of machinery for manufacturing cut cigarettes. The Japanese companies have installed American and Japanese machinery, and the smaller Chinese companies are using machinery made in Japan. Nanyang Brothers has a shop manufacturing machinery after foreign patterns.

Large Number of Faculty Members to go on Furlough

More than twelve members of the faculty of St. John's University, including its president, Dr. F.L. H. Pott, and several members of the staff of the St. Mary's Middle School, plan to depart this Spring for America and England on furlough. Dr. Pott, president of St. John's University, is expecting to depart on June 27, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, for England, by way of America, accompanied by Mrs. Pott, and Miss Gwen Cooper, a teacher at St. Mary's School. They plan to spend part of their furlough in America after a visit in England. Miss Olive Pott, supervisor of day schools in Shanghai planned to sail for America by way of Suez on February 2. Dr. Pott was first made president of St.John's University in 1888, having devoted thirty-seven years of his life to that institution.

Other members of the faculty of the university departing on furlough are: Prof. E. H. King, of the Physics Department, and Mrs. King, sailing on June 27: Dr. A. W. Tucker, Professor of Surgery of the Medical School of St. John's University, and Mrs. Tucker and family, sailing on June 16, by way of Suez for America; Donald Roberts, Professor of History, and Maurice Votaw, in charge of the School of Journalism, sailing on July 2, for America by way of Suez; E. N. Tucker, Professor of Mathematics, sailing June 27, on *Empress of Asia* for America; Miss Sarah Reid, secretary to Bishop Graves, sailing March 12, for America by way of Suez; Mrs. Graves, wife of Bishop Graves and her two daughters, Miss E. W. and L. Graves on the staff at St. Mary's School, sailed recently by way of Suez for America.



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GENERAL ELECTRIC SERVES AROUND THE WORLD

31-299

Political Passing of Dr. Sun and Rise of Gen. Feng

BY CHARLES DAILEY

The truth is that the political death-knell of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen has been sounded. As a physical man he is now hopelessly ill at the Rockefeller Hospital and although there is hope that his life may for a time be spared, he in all probability will never be active again. When he was removed to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital January 26, and a preliminary examination made by the surgeons it was definitely established that his ailment—already diagnosed as such—was cancer of the liver. It was decided that it was useless to complete the operation. The incision was closed and the First Constitutional President of China was left to his fate. It may be a matter of days; his wonderful vitality may preserve himfor some months, but as a political factor his powers are all behind him.

Idealist and patriot that he is, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen must have realized that it was impossible to win the masses of the Chinese to his views, and when, seeking to regain the following he once had he went over to Bolshevism—yellow coated though it was—he lost the support of most of the conservative republicans who had stood behind him for so long. He leaves the political arena with the Kuomingtang committed to Bolshevism and therefore subject to challenge by the autocratic group which seeks to hold China in its grasp and rob the people of their wealth and of their hope of taking an early seat in the family of nations. Not that the Kuomingtang could have accomplished this; the evening of the Kuomingtang came when Sun Yat-Sen began fighting windmills, when he began to estrange the foreign powers from him, and his sun actually set when he permitted the Bolshevik delegate Borodin and other Reds to win his party over to a program of the rule of the proletariat.

The political passing of Sun Yat-sen therefore gives a longer lease of life to Tuan Chi-jui and the machine he is building up and offers no more hope to China than Sun Yat-sen has offered in the last five or six years. As a friend of mine who recently visited Central and Southern China wrote, Tuan "is hemmed in by the Anfu clique, while Canton is worse than ever and of course business is paralyzed everywhere." Chang Tso-lin is behind Marshal Tuan, but only for his own selfish aims. Lu Yung-hsiang is behind him only because as an Anfu of old he seeks to get back into his own again, which he seems about to be able to do. Feng Yu-hsiang is trying to dictate to Tuan and when he fails to get what he demands—and this must come soon—is certain to challenge him. There is not a clean, oustanding political figure in China to-day. Wu Pei-fu is clean, as cleanness goes in China, but he is a miserable failure as a politician. The ablest general in China, he is no match for the cunning and craftiness which other generals in his own army have used against him. Chi Hsieh-Yuan is too ambitious and over-reaching.

I have mentioned only the military men. None other is worth mentioning, for unless one has an army behind him one cannot succeed in getting control of the political machinery of China. For that reason the returned students and the business men and scholars are not considered in this discussion. They can get nowhere without military support. Only one of this type seems willing to sell himself in order to get this military support, and he may not get the opportunity.

The Kuomingtang will not die with the passing of Sun Yat-sen. It will be kept alive, will be augmented possibly by a strong military force and probably by the open support of Bolshevist Russia. Assuming this premise to be correct, one naturally turns to the contemplation of a man likely to meet the requirements of leadership. There comes instantly to mind the name of the Christian Marshal, Feng Yu-hsiang. When he treacherously betrayed his superior and brought about the *coup d'etat* that drove Tsao Kun from the Presidency and the corrupt Chihli party from power he did it in the name of the People, as his proclamation showed; he formed the People's Army, the Kuomingchun, and logically therefore the leadership of the Kuomingtang (People's Party) should fall to him.

Those who have followed this series of articles on the history-making events that have followed the *coup d'etat* will recall that since that event Feng Yu-Hsiang has built up his army from one division and three mixed brigades to ten divisions and at least four mixed brigades, a total of more than 150,000 men. One of his henchmen is Mayor of Peking. One of his generals is chief of the Hatamen Octroi, the revenues of which go to Feng's military chest. Another general is military commander of Peking and also of the Gendarmerie. The Mayor is in command of the police force. Another general lately has been made Tutung of Chahar and another Tutung of Suiyuan.

Not only is Feng Yu-Hsiang more or less aligned with the Kuomingtang, but his co-conspirators in the November *coup* General Ho Ching-Yi and General Sun Yueh, are members of the Kuomingtang. Hwang Fu, who was Premier and *Pooh-Bah* in the rump government set up by Feng is an out-and-out Bolshevist, while Dr. Chengting Wang, the Foreign Minister and Minister of Finance of that twenty-four day government, is so closely allied with the Soviet Ambassador Karakhan as to cause a general belief that he too favors a Bolshevized China.

Here then you have the scenario upon which to build up the new Kuomingtang. Feng Yu-Hsiang is not a Cantonese but a Chihli man; he possesses no great mental ability or statesmanship, but he has an army; he is a splendid drill master and disciplinarian, his troops being the best behaved in China; he is treacherous; he is thick-hided and can stand any amount of adverse criticism; he is cold-blooded and can hand an enemy or an offender over to the headsman without a qualm; he is an organizer although a poor leader. Backed by such an army as he now possesses he seems the logical leader for the Kuomintang. If he can get along with such widely diverging types as Hwang Fu and Wang Cheng-Ting, both of whom excel him in cunning and political acumen, he can get along with the under-leaders of the Kuomingtang. Sun Yat-Sen permitted no leadership but his own; therefore the opportunities for Feng Yu Hsiang to take hold are the greater. There is no Southern man waiting in the wings to be called to the scene.

Therefore, it is among the possibilities that Feng Yu-hsiang, at the proper time, will assume the leadership of the Kuomingtang. He may not be its candidate for the presidency, but certainly might be able to wear the cloak of the Generalissimo. His right hand men, Hwang Fu, with Bolshevist tendencies, and Dr. Wang, with cleverness and high western education, stand ready,—yes, eager,—to take the Presidency if Feng Yu-hsiang should say the word. Feng probably would be content to be the power behind the throne—the Mark Harna of China

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui sees all this as he sits in the shaky Presidential chair. Chang Tso-lin saw it weeks ago and hurried back to Mukden, where his arsenal is running day and night turning out artillery shells and trench mortars. If Tuan is challenged before the re-organized Kuomingtang can take to the field, than Chang Tso-lin will be found behind Tuan with all the armies he can muster. If Tuan permits his hand-picked Reorganization Conference to precede the reorganization and natural expansion of the Kuomingtang and Feng Yu-hsiang should lead the latter, then Chang Tso-lin, the autocrat of modern China, will challenge Feng. Even if Chang should win—which he probably would, even though his generalship is poor, for he will have the backing of all conservatives in a fight against Red rule—even then the troubled of China would not be at an end. As a harmonizer Chang Tso-lin is the greatest failure in China; he knows but one rule, that of the tyrant, although in later years he has been listening somewhat to the advice of those whom he employs, and sometimes taking it. His autocracy never would satisfy the people of China, albeit they might prosper for a time.

With Feng Yu-Hsiang as head of the Kuomintang and Chang Tso-Lin as head of the Autocratic party the issue would be clear-cut as far as it goes. But what of the people of China? They are neither Bolshevistic nor autocratic; they are the most democratic people on earth and with the least understanding of democracy as applied to government. They cannot apply the rule of democracy beyond the walls of the village; in all history the rule beyond that has descended from the capital. The Kuomingtang would remove the systematized control from Peking; the Chang Tso-Lin group would strengthen it. A man of the type of Feng Yu-Hsiang can of himself do neither. With force behind him he could do much in either direction. He may have his opportunity, and yet again he may be thwarted, and by Chang Tso-Lin, for he has been warned. If he fails to head the warning we may see Wu Pei-fu leading an army against him and under the direction of Chang Tso-Lin. Stranger things than this have happened in China.

Eventual defeat awaits Feng Yu-Hsiang as a reward for his treachery and his *coup d'etat*. Perhaps he will forestall it by retirement, and if so China's Spring war will be averted. But he is a man inclined to exaggerate his own prowess. He does not look far into the future, but is impulsive. Politically, Sun Yat-Sen is dead and Feng Yu-Hsiang is ambitious. Perhaps even now the Christian Marshal is waiting in his retreat west of Peking for the Kuomingtang: "The King is dead! Long live the King!"

Peking, Jan. 28, 1925

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Built 1919

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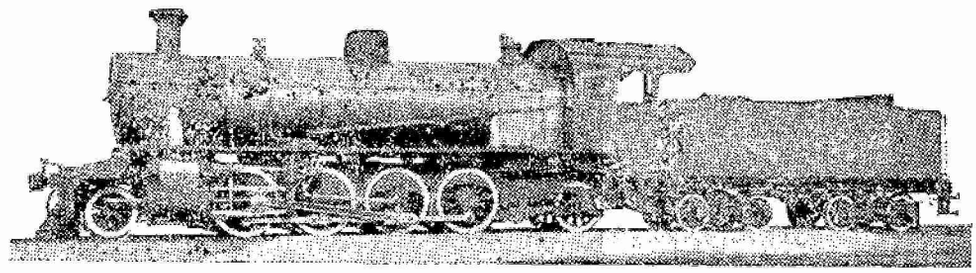

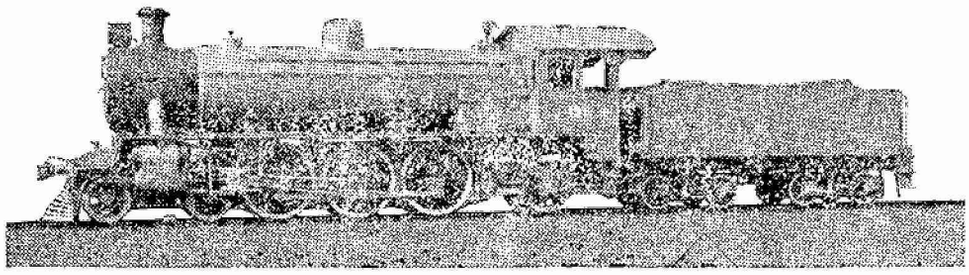

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Built 1919 & 1921

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Consolidation Type
Built 1919

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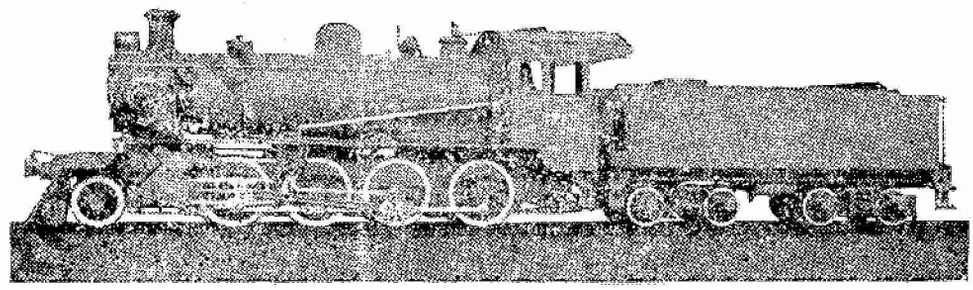

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LOCOMOTIVES

31-301

China's Returned Students

BY TSAO LIEN-EN

SINCE Dr. Yung Wing, the father of all Return Students, first embarked in a sailing vessel at New York in 1847, and propounded after his return the time-honored policy of sending students abroad, China has witnessed annually great numbers of young men and women sailing for America and other European countries, either through governmental funds or private support, for the furtherance of their education; these numbers during recent years have been almost stupendous. One would certainly be optimistic on the future of China when he sees—mostly in summer—the crowds of students flocking to the trans-Pacific steamships, and probably would mutter to himself that the salvation of China hinges chiefly upon these young people. But when he considers the service wrought by these Returned Students and the time and money spent thereof, he would only heave a sigh. China from now on must not look to her Returned Students, but her home-bred ones.

I am not writing this as a protest against all Returned Students. I have always a high respect toward the earlier Returned Students; and there sojourn abroad was a very justifiable one, because home education in those days was yet not developed, and because they really did something for the nation. Men like Wu Ting-Fang built their names of honor and did works beyond all bounds, leaving behind them footprints on the sands of time—their names will always be cherished by the younger generation. But modern Returned Students acquire their education abroad as an ornament of their lives instead of tools to work with, and this I most strongly denounce.

Being a student, I have occasion to ask my classmates and schoolmates about their plans after graduation. Most of them express the desire of studying abroad. They ground their belief upon the fact that their social standing would be raised, their earning capacity would be enlarged, their oppotunities of seeking occupations would be more, that they can render better service to China; and some even go so far as to invent the ridiculous fallacy that they could get better wives. Previously, I had the idea of going too, but now I condemn this thought.

At the outset let it be understood that I am writing this in an unbiased vein, and not giving vent to my grudge. Returned Students are mostly from America, so our attention will be drawn to America also. When Chinese students go to America, they are devided into two classes. The one is the assiduous group, who after landing at the far-off country, confine themselves in their rooms, burying deep in their books without keeping in touch with anything outside, and win honors among their foreign classmates. This group is promising so long as their knowledge goes, but they learn little of foreign culture; and their school life differ very little from that at home. The other is the social group, a group of rich fools, who, assimilated by the bustling foreign city life, indulge themselves in the folly of *de luxe* society. The evening finds them in cinemas, and midnight finds them in dancing houses. And yet folks at home stretch out their necks and hope that these men would lead the people. To these Returned Students the future of China is hopelessly sealed.

For the latter group, no more ink needs be spilt. They will turn out to be intellectual vagabonds and first-class ne'er-do-wells, whom China should apprehend. The former group is tolerably better. Their scholarship and intellegence strike the foreign students with awe. But the trouble with them is that they could not put their dead knowledge into practice after their return, which I shall prove later on.

After their return to China, the first thing which behooves them is the grasping of the ricebowl. Indeed, the ricebowl is indispensable to every one, and they are not to blame. But their fault is they deign not to accept low positions, always desiring to reach the top of the ladder by a sudden leap, which of course is impossible,—and this affords the main reason of their unemployment. Most of them (among the employed) hold teaching positions; many hang around the capital, ready to plunge into the political arena when opportunity offers; some receiving pay envelopes from foreign hongs (firms); and some—quite absurdly—retire from their busy school and stay at home, relying upon their family pensions. In all, they care too much for dignity, wealth and fame, and utterly disregard the particular goals which they were so ambitious to attain before their most coveted voyage. So it is not a surprise to find a Returned Student, specialized in mechanical engineering or analytic chemistry, teaching English in a Middle School or working as a clerk in a foreign trading company. What is the use of his technical knowledge? Does studying abroad pay? One may hazard a conjecture that his environments do not favor him. But we must not forget that circumstances do not mould a man, but a man moulds his circumstances.

If anything is lacking in a Returned Student, "Enterprise" is undeniably one. Knowledge, of course, they have—some even supercede their foreign colleagues. But they are not bold enough to risk their fortune and establish some industry on a big scale. They dare not in the fear of bankruptcy gather shareholders and start some trade, that would bring profit to them and credit to the nation.

"Returned Student," a high sounding term, rings in the minds of the populace as something amazing. The public opinion has long been that Returned Students are far better than hometrained students,—their knowledge, far superior; their potentiality, far greater; their command of English, far higher; and render more service to China. To those who hold this view, I call them naively realistic. There are innumerable students, coming out year by year from home universities, with equal, if not better, education and work right at the foot of the ladder with patience, perseverence and energy. By way of illustration let me cite a case. One of the home colleges some time ago engaged a professor, a Returned Student, M. A. in Political Science, with very handsome remuneration. He gave his lectures,—his English was abominable, his pronouciation, deplorable, Shortly afterwards it was soon found out that the knowledge of the professor could hardly excel that of the "students". The school was wise enough and avoided him the next semester. This instance certainly does not show that all Returned Students are of this type, but it at least testifies that not all Returned Students are of sterling quality.

Home Schools Preferable

Time has changed. China fifty years ago was different from the China of today. Fifty years ago university and college (in the modern sense) were something unheard of, science—astronomy, mathmetics, physics and chemistry—although we have had it for thousands of years, was ignored and unnoticed. Our fathers and grandfathers were digging studiously in the myriad volumes of antique lore. Studying abroad in those days was very justifiable, and thanks to those who went across the sea. But, I repeat again, time has changed. Marked progress has been made in Commerce, even more so in Education, despite the fact that foreigners accuse us of being slow in going. We are striving, may it be like a snail on a willow tree. Numerous schools and colleges are springing up from time to time, that it no longer becomes a necessity to go abroad. Universities, with equal equipment, equal courses as those abroad, have been and are being established by the government, private individuals and missionaries. Law school, Medical colleges, schools of Commerce, Agriculture, and other schools offering special courses have all come into existence. These are landmarks of a better China.

A Returned Student after the stay of years abroad is more or less ignorant of the existing conditions at home. Usually, it takes another number of years to orientalise him from his already acquired American ways. Oft-times he disdains his old country. He says his home-town, in which he was born, is dirty, and so finds his abode in some trade ports. Now, the lamentable state of things is he never thinks of reconstructing it himself, and let the incumbency fall upon somebody else. When asked how to conduct a certain institution, he would say: "While I was in the states, people there do it in such and such a way." But he is entirely at a loss to see that he is in China, and that such and such a way does not apply. Hence we must think of some other way to suit our purpose. Equally true are things in other respects, and I think I am safe to conclude that studying abroad at present is not justifiable at all.

Special mention needs here be made of the wise appropriation of the British share of Boxer Indemnity fund, which, newspaper indicates, is going to be utilized, not in sending students to England, by which only the lucky few through push and pull can go, but in establishing universities of equal standard as those in England in China, in establishing museums and public libraries, and in exchanging professors of the two countries.

So the dispensability of going abroad is plain to every reasonable man. In the future I most sincerely hope that the students will not look upon going abroad as their ultimate destination.

Comparative Law School of China, January 20, 1925.

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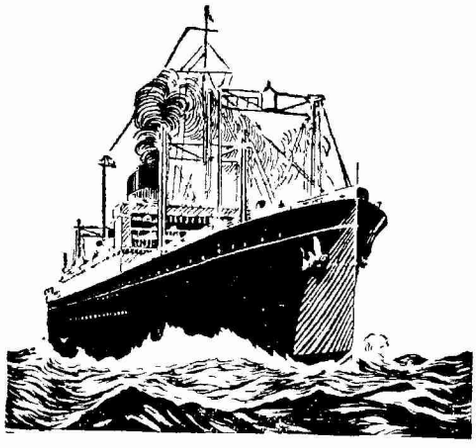

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31-303

First West China Women To Enter University

The first girls ever to start a university course in Western China, entered as students in the West China Union University in September when a class of eight were received. This College for Women is the only institution above High School grade for women west of Nanking. When one realizes that the journey from Nanking to Chengtu requires more than three weeks continuous travel, one appreciates the tremendous thing that happened when Dr. Beech and Dean Alice Brethorst received these girls into that school of romance, for such that University has ever been.

Miss Alice Brethorst, M. A. Dean of Women, is a graduate of Simpson College and of the University of Washington where she took her Master's Degree in Education.

Dean Brethorst and the First Women of West China To Enter a University

Cooperation In Export Trade

According to "Commerce Reports," more than 500 producers, mills, and factories have taken advantage of the provisions of the export trade act (Webb-Pomerene law) and have formed combinations and associations with the avowed purpose of exporting from the United States to foreign countries. During 1924, fifty of these associations have filed papers with the Federal Trade Commission in connection with the act.

The law under which these associations are formed, entitled "An act to promote export trade," was passed in 1918, and grants exception from the antitrust laws to an association composed of two or more persons, partnerships, or corporations that shall be emaged solely in trade or commerce in goods, wares, or merchandise exported or in the course of being exported from the United States to foreign nations. Such an association may be incorporated or not, but the exemption does not extend to "production, manufacture, or selling for consumption or for resale within the United States or any Territory thereof." There must not be restraint of trade within the United States, nor restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor, nor shall an association enhance or depress prices or substantially lessen competition in America.

The outstanding advantage of operation under the act, as reported by one association, is "the ability to present a solid front to foreign competitors." Through the medium of a central agency and joint representation in foreign countries it has been possible to pool administrative expense and to reduce overhead in selling and advertising. Operating costs show a saving in billing, packing, and handling goods, as well as in correspondence and cable charges. Members' plants are scattered throughout the States, but the association can operate through a central office at New York or some other seaport. Inland mills or producers may be relieved from the intricate details of the export business and such considerations as port and dock facilities, warehousing, loading and discharging cargo, obtaining advantageous freight rates and charter party terms, credit service, the inspection of exported goods, and the adjustment of claims.

Advantages have accrued from standardization of products and business methods as applied to sales and credits. It is an important function of the association to collect information concerning foreign market conditions, shipping facilities and requirements, foreign lists, and packing practices. In developing new markets, the sharing of risk on larger orders has proved a valuable asset.

The association also has a larger source of supply from which to draw in filling orders, and the foreign buyer can purchase all his requirements in one place. This makes it possible to execute orders in less time and with more satisfactory results than when each member took his own orders and wrestled with the problem of filling them. Further more, goods may be shipped from the most convenient ports, thereby saving freight from factories to seaport.

The association reports that they have been able to develop increased consumption of products and have established a reputation for their goods, and that foreign purchasers are satisfied because their confidence has been gained and "they know they are dealing with a responsible organization." Such advantages inure to the benefit of both American exporter and foreign buyer.

U.S. Associated Chambers of Commerce Have Large Program

Probably the most important action taken by the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China at the annnal conference held last week in Shanghai was a recommendation to the American government that no action be taken toward the appointment of delagates to the Special Tariff Conference or the Commission to Investigate the Status of Extraterritoriality until conditions in China have become stablised and a government has been established which is able to exercise constitutional authority throughout the land.

Delagates from American chambers of commerce in Tientsin, Peking, Hankow and Shanghai attended the confefence, which was held in the Shanghai Chamber's rooms, Robort Dollar Building. Among the matters discussed in conference were: the disposition of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity, extraterritoriality, American schools in China, application of the home income taxes to Americans and American firms in China, tonnage dues in Chinese ports, matters pertaining to the Customs tariff, an appeal for the construction of modern consular buildings, the Yangtsze patrol force, disorder in China, the organization of an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce, illegal taxation, depreciated copper currency, payment of claims against the Chinese government on account of bandit and military outrages, exchange of news between China and the United States and other matters.

Of particular interest to American residents in the Far East is the resolution passed, recommending to the U. S. Congress to appropriate funds for the support of American schools in the Far East and also that the question be brought to the attention of the Foundation for the Promotion of inculcating American Ideals and Education. The need of closer news and commercial contact between China and the United States is stressed in a resolution recommending that the American government continue its support to American interests which have been working to establish direct radio communication between the two countries.

The Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China was organized in 1922 and since that time annual conferences have been held. Delegates were also appointed at this meeting to attend a meeting in Manila shortly, which is scheduled to organize an American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce composed of organizations in China, Japan, and the Philippines. Among those attending the Conference in Shanghai were: Hankow, Arnold Cady; Peking and Tientsin, Joseph Fistiere and F J. Twogood; Shanghai, J. Harold Dollar (chairman), V. G. Lyman, S. R. Brown, N. A. Viloudaki, E. L. McCloskey, J. V. Murray, D. J. Lewis, secretary and J. B. Powell, honorary secretary.

Almost all of the ice-cream freezers disposed of through Shanghai are of American manufacture. Recently German freezers with glass tops and gears at the bottom, making the cream visable throughout the process of manufacture, have been brought into China. As they do not answer the commercial purpose of the Chinese ice-cream maker, they do not offer any serious competition to the American trade.

One of China's Most Important Engineering Projects

The development of the Hwai River Conservancy Scheme in the Provinces of Honan, Kiangsu, and Anhwei

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY, C. E

THOSE students of affairs who are interested in big engineering projects, cannot but be attracted by the Hwai Valley Conservancy Scheme which has so recently made its appearance as a factor in the economic development of the Far East, and which was the subject of a motion at the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference held in Honolulu in November 1922.

The Hwai Valley Drainage Area covers large portions of the Provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, Honan, and Kiangsi, and affects also the Provinces of Chihli, Hunan, Hupeh, and Shantung, with a total area of some 52,000 square miles, forming the greater portion of the great East-Central Plain of China, the chief grain and rice producing region, with an approximate population of 60,000,000 people.

It was in the year 1194, that the Yellow River, popularly known as China's Sorrow, first usurped the original channel of the Hwai, and thus destroyed its ancient course of drainage, with the result that every eight or nine years a disastrous flood descends on the river valley, covering hundreds of thousands of acres of crops, drowning entire villages with their live stock and many of their inhabitants, and reducing tens or hundreds of thousands to a state of starvation.

In 1922, as the result of disastrous floods in the Provinces of Anhwei and Kiangsu, approximately ten million acres of land were inundated, and if we estimate the value of crops at the low figure of $18 per acre we find that the total loss in these districts was not far short of $200,000,000. This does not include the value of land which was totally lost, or of houses or property destroyed by the flood, which probably amounted to another $20,000,000

For many years it has been a recognized fact amongst engineers and economists that these periodic floods could be obviated by a proper system of drainage and river training, and that largely increased crops could be produced both from the protected and the reclaimed areas.

It is estimated that over 8,000,000 acres of land, mostly rice producing, could be recovered, if such a scheme were put into operation, and that allowing a crop of 2,000 lbs of rice to the acre it would bring in an added income of some $375,-000,000, quoting rice at the low figure of $5 per 2,000 lbs, whereas the Shanghai price at the moment is about $14.

Having regard to the present unrest in China, which is partly political in its origin, but also due in part to a real food shortage, it would seem that the accomplishment of this scheme would not only materially reduce the cost of living, and consequently the cost of production of raw and finished materials, but by increasing the purchasing power of the Chinese would very considerably affect the import and export trade.

The surplus production of rice could also be exported to the Japanese market, which has a large demand, the present price being in the region of $40 per 2 000 lbs, and it is worth noticing that by reason of this high cost of living the labor unrest in Japan has been increasing year by year since the war, until the government were led to apprehend serious trouble from the Socialist elements.

In spite of the gradual recognition of these facts it was not until 1914 that any steps to remedy the danger were taken, but in that year, by arrangement with the American Red Cross, a board of engineers, headed by Colonel W. L. Sibert, came to China to make a thorough investigation into the possibilities of a Hwai Valley Conservancy Scheme.

The board made a careful study of the situation, and reported that about 7,000,000 acres of land in the Province of Anhwei and a further 1,500,000 acres in the Province of Kiangsu were subject to floods which recurred every six or seven years, and they recommended that a drainage scheme by way of the Grand Canal into the Yangtze river should be adopted at an estimated cost of $60,000,000

This report was shelved, as was another prepared by the Chinese Kiang-Hwei Conservancy Board, which recommended that two outlets to the sea should be obtained, one via the Grand Canal and the other by utilising the old bed of the Yellow river, the cost of which they placed at $75,000,000 in all, and which they suggested should be met by a six year loan repayable from the sale of reclaimed land, fresh land taxes, etc.

In 1920, Dr Freeman, the well known American engineer consultant, made a brief survey of this area, aided by the plans of his predecessors, and reported as follows:—

"....Although much of this area is flat and abscriptive, floods sometimes run off this large area into the vast, shallow Hungtse lake at a rate of more than 200,000 cubic feet per second, as estimated from flood marks established by the American Red Cross engineers in 1914, and even reached the rate of 440,000 cubic feet per second in the exceptionally high flood of 1916, as measured by the engineers of the Kiang-Hwei Board.

Neither the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, nor the Mississippi river obove the entrance of the Missouri, at its greatest flood period carries so high a rate of discharge.

The Hungtze lake acts as a great natural equalizer and its outflow is somewhat controlled by sluiceways; but the flood trying to escape therefrom is pent in on the North by a broad ridge of sediment and dykes pertaining to the abandoned Yellow river channel and is held back on the East by the embankments on the Grand Canal, which to the limits of its capacity strives to lead the flood South to the Yangtze river, in which it is somewhat aided by the flow to the Yangtze through a chain of lakes.

These great floods give more than the channels can and they rupture the Grand Canal dykes, but even when the flood breaks over and sweeps away this barrier, its free escape seaward over the vast, lowlying area of more than fifty miles wide by one hundred miles long, is barred by the great Maritime Dyke, known as the Fan Kung Dyke, which was built about 900 years ago to protect this low-lying region from the sea.

The vast network of large and small canals within this area and the sluice-ways through the Maritime Dyke, all in combination, are utterly insufficient to safely or promptly discharge such a flood."

At the conclusion of his report Dr. Freeman recommended that a straight, self-scouring canal, 78 miles in length, should be cut from the Hungtze lake to the sea at Haichow Bay, which he considered would accomplish the desired results with greater efficiency and at a cost of only $12,-000,000.

The Chinese government took no action on any of these reports thus presented, but in 1922 the China International Famine Relief Commission, having expended some $1,200,-000 in relief of the disastrous flood in Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Honan, by means of which some four hundred miles of dykes were built, decided to endeavor to handle the whole question in a practical manner.

All the previous plans and reports were coordinated, and an invitation was extended to Dr Freeman to return to China and complete his scheme, some $500,000 having been allocated for the necessary investigations.

Dr. Freeman is said to have replied that he was willing to come only if he were convinced that his work would not be again pigeon-holed, and that the Chinese government and the Provincial authorities were united in their support of the scheme, and prepared to assist in overcoming any obstacles which might arise.

There the matter was allowed to rest, but at the same time that these negotiations were being carried on, the whole case had been presented to the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference in Honolulu on November 3rd, and was made the subject of the following motion:—

WHEREAS, the periodic flooding of that portion of the East Central Plain of China, known as the Hwai Valley, which constitutes a most important section of this great grain producing area, causes losses in food-stuffs every six or seven years amounting to ten million tons or more; serious loss of life, both human and domestic animal; famine with its attendant ills;

WHEREAS, by the proposed Hwai Valley Drainage Project the above losses could not only be obviated but large areas added to the cultivable area of this valley;

WHEREAS, the reclamation of this land and the prevention of famine in this area would appreciably reduce the cost of living in East China, and consequently reduce the cost of raw materials generally and increase China's purchasing power and stimulate both imports and exports; and;

WHEREAS, we believe this project is one of the first and most important steps to be taken in the prevention of world rice shortage, therefore be it:

HWAI RIVER CONSERVANCY SCHEME.

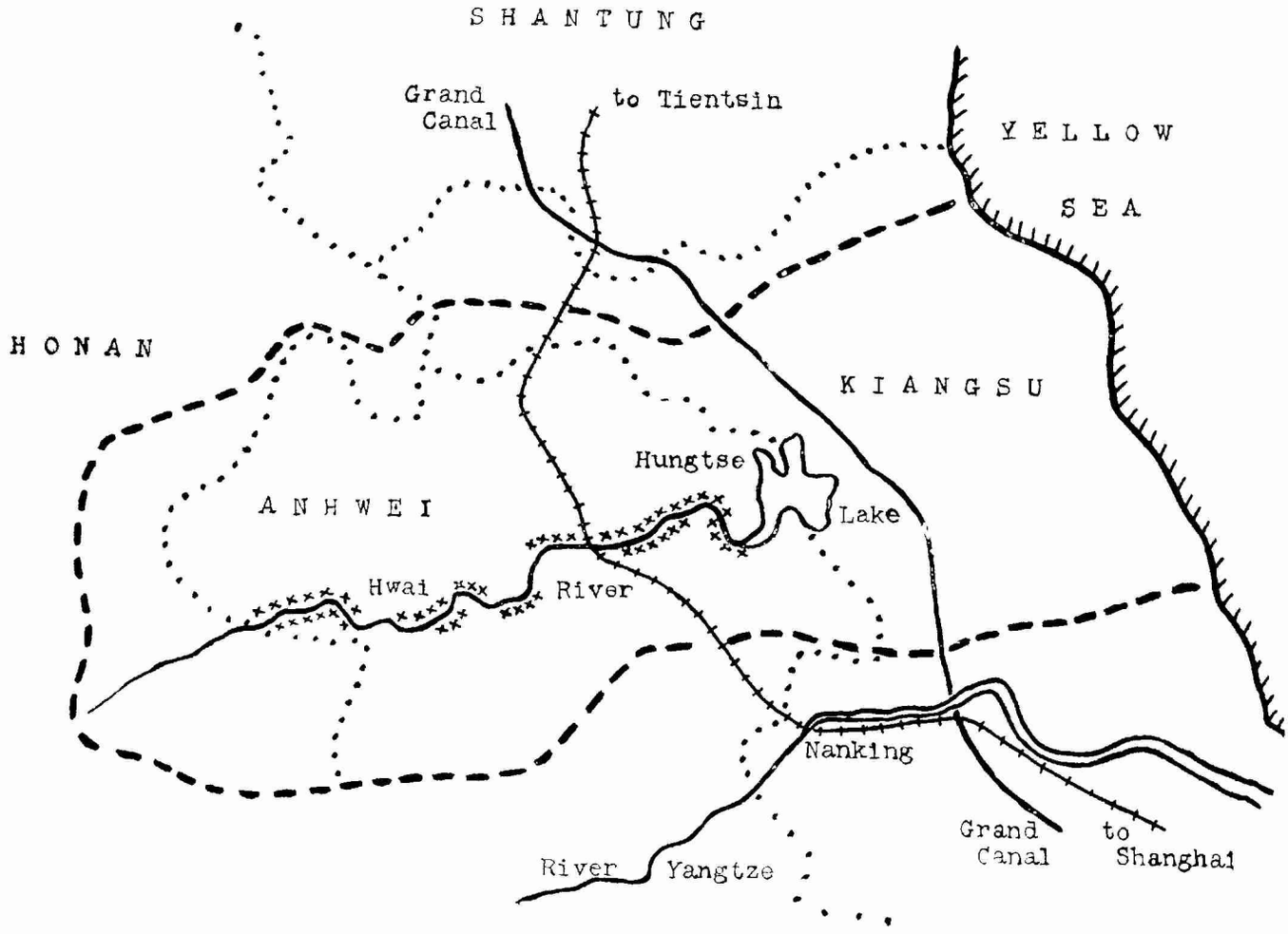
Catchment Area of Hwai River & Region affected by Floods.

Protection Dykes built in 1922 by China International Famine Relief. Commission through Anhwei Provincial Committee.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Provincial Boundaries.

Coast Line.



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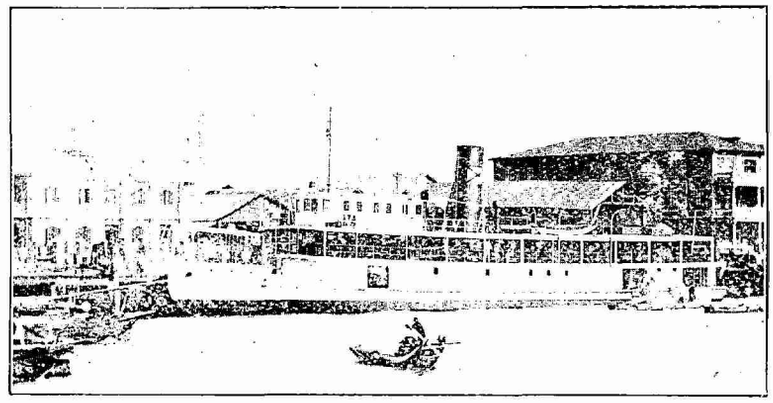

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RESOLVED, that the Pan Pacific Commercial Conference, now assembled in Honolulu, heartily endorses the vital importance of the Hwai Valley Conservancy Scheme in relation to the conserving and developing of the enormous potential food supplies of China with their bearing on the rice situation, and would invite the attention of all governments, the government of China, and all interested in Pacific problems, to the importance of encouraging and supporting this project:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be addressed to the governments aforementioned, the American Red Cross Society, the International Banking Consortium, and any other organizations or associations that may be interested in this proposition.

The Pan Pacific Commercial Conference.
Honolulu, November 3rd, 1922.

It would appear to the writer, from knowledge gained on Conservancy and other engineering projects in China, that the foregoing scheme is financially sound, providing that the support of the Chinese government and the various provincial authorities can be obtained, as was stipulated by Dr. Freeman, and those who know that gentleman's engineering and organising ability will admit that there is little doubt that he could carry the project through to a successful conclusion.

The estimates as to the value of the crops which could be produced and the possibility of the sale of reclaimed land seem to be fundamentally correct, and there is the probability that a material measure of support and assistance could be obtained from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the people of the area affected, if the proposition were presented to them by some body in which they could repose implicit trust.

This lamentable limitation, for such it must appear to those readers who still believe China to be a true Republic, is necessitated by the chaotic conditions now prevalent throughout the country, under which the people not only have no voice in the government, but are compelled by its own actions to realize it as the most venial and corrupt organization which has been seen in China for generations.

But it is doubtful whether any outside force can successfully carry out the work of stabilization, unless there is in evidence amongst the Chinese themselves such actions as will prove their desire for assistance and show that it is their intention to actively co-operate with those who are willing to help them.

There comes a time in the history of every nation when it must undergo what one may term a general stocktaking, in order that its liabilities and assets may be compared, and a balance struck upon which the future conduct of the nation must be based if national bankruptcy is to be avoided.

It would appear that such a point has now been reached in the history of China!!

It must be realised that the assets of this vast Republic do not consist only of its material possessions:

Coal and iron, cotton and rice, all the multitudinous products of these far flung territories, can only be considered as valuable when they are combined with that far greater asset, a contented and industrious people.

For thousands of years these natural resources have been lying here almost untouched and undeveloped, for in the hands of an unenlightened and misgoverned people they could be of little or no service to humanity at large, although through all those centuries the world was suffering for their lack.

It is partly this fact that has led to the exploitation of China at the hands of representatives of other nations; and the passive in difference of the Chinese people to their own misgovernment at the hands of a few adventurers has completed the disaster.

But under the pressure of economic and industrial needs throughout the world it is impossible that such a state of things should continue; and the resources of China must be opened up and developed for the good of humanity, either by the Chinese themselves, or by those who need the raw materials which she alone is in a position to supply.

Therefore, it is that the writer ventures to call attention to the value of the Hwai River Conservancy Scheme, as one of a number of big engineering projects which would be of inestimable benefit to China, and to urge the Chinese to avoid political machinations and hindrances in its regard, recognizing that it is of vast economic importance both to themselves and other nations, and that the welfare of the world depends on the fact and the necessity that man should desire to benefit his fellow man.

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31-308

Scene in the Vicinity of Pagsanjan River. The Corrugated Tin Roof Is Supplanting the Nipa Palm Among the Filipinos

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Men and Events

Wen Shih-tsen, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs departed for Hongkong this week on the *s. s. President Lincoln.*

"The Making of the Chinese Soldier," by Percival Finch, a Shanghai newspaper man, appears in the January number of *Current History*, New York.

H. G. Denham, of the Standard Oil Company, of New York stationed at Chungking for the past two years, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to Tientsin, where he has been transferred.

American manufacturers are advised to avail themselves of the use of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which method may often save themselves embarrassment and the possibility of seriously impairing the market for their goods in the various foreign fields.

Edward P. Williams, Jr., representing in China the Baldwin Locomotive Works, returned to Shanghai this week from a furlough in America, accompanied by Mrs. Williams. Mr. Williams proceeded to Manila for a short business trip on the *s. s. President Cleveland.*

Haskins and Sells, accountants, with an office in Shanghai, have recently received word of the formation of another partnership in Canada, Cuba and Mexico under the name of Deloitte, Plender, Haskin and Sells, accountants and auditors, with principal offices in Montreal, Havana and Mexico City.

S. W. Sun, district director of Telegraphs of Kiangsu province, T. K. Lowe, general manager of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, Shanghai, and the staff appointed by the Ministry of Communications, all resumed their duties in Shanghai on January 28, and order has been restored and all telegrams received will be transmitted as usual, according to an announcement, by their respective attorneys.

Among those who departed on the *s. s. Derflinger* for Europe by way of Suez this week were; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lane and family of Shanghai; Mrs. W. S. Fleming, wife of Mr. Fleming local attorney, and daughter, Miss Lorraine Fleming, who will spend the summer in Paris, returning to Shanghai in the fall; and Miss Olive Pott of St. John's University, who is sailing for America by way of Europe.

The wedding took place on Saturday, January 31, of Sidney Adrian Moss, local attorney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss, and Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Free of Shanghai, at the St. Joseph's Cathedral Church, the Rev. Father MacDonald officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Moss departed for Hongkong and Manila on a six weeks wedding trip. They will be at home in Shanghai after April 1, at 121 Rue Massenet.

"Etchings and Engravings of the Old Masters," was the subject of a lecture given by L.V.C. Lorden, an authority upon this subject before the regular meeting of the American Women's Club in the club rooms 66 Szechuen Road, on Tuesday afternoon, February 3. A luncheon was given by the library department of the American Women's Club on Thursday, January 5, at the Columbia Country Club, Great Western Road Extension, in cooperation with the members of the Shanghai Rotary Club.

Another warning is sounded in "Commerce Reports" to the American manufacturer who contemplates placing an agency or securing a representative to handle his production in a foreign field. It is stated that at Shanghai many agents representing American firms in China are inadequately equipped and are thereby adversely affecting the sale of products manufactured in the United States. "Too often the past reputation of the agent is not looked into," the report says, "and many times he is actually lacking in knowledge of the field in which he claims experience."

The second commercial commission to the Orient from Seattle, are expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly. There are approximately twenty-five business men of Seattle representing various business houses, professions and firms. This gronp of Pacific Northwest business men was due to reach Yokohama, February 8, on the *s.s. President McKinley*, and plan to visit all the principal ports in Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, to express the appreciation of the Pacific Northwest for the benefits derived from the increased trade from the Orient and to give substantial evidence of appreciation. In addition to this the business men will extend an invitation to the men in the Orient to attend the twelfth annual convention of the National Trade Council to take place in Seattle, June 25, 26. The convention is to be open for the first time to delegates from foreign countries and will afford a better understanding between the Far East and the United States.

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Everywhere East

H. B. Lane of Andersen Meyer and Company departed this week for America by way of Suez. Mr. Lane has been in Shanghai for the past eight years as a member of Andersen, Meyer and Company, in charge of the International General Electric Company's interests in China. He has been connected with the International General Electric Company for more than fifteen years and will be with the home office in New York, pending further instructions. While in Shanghai he was a member of the general committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, served on the committee of the American Association of China, member of the Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club, trustee of the American Club, and a charter member of the Shanghai Rotary Club, having served as its president in 1922. He is accompanied to America by his family. Mrs. Lane, served as vice-president of the American Women's Club, its acting president during Dr. A. W. Fearn's absence in America last year, and enjoyed an active position in the American community.

Arrangements of a Company to take over the Peking *Leader* have been completed, according to an announcement made by the *Leader* on January 28. A number of prominent American, British and Chinese business, educational and missionary leaders in Peking have taken an active part in the reorganization of this paper in North China, and are taking Stock in the company as an expression of their support of the constructive purposes of the enterprise and as a business investment. The Board of Directors, some serving on an Advisory committee, include: L. R. O. Bevan, professor of the National University, Peking; Chang Kiangau, acting governor of the Bank of China; Eric G. Clarke, partner in a brokerage firm; William H. Gleysteen, principal of Presbyterian Middle School, Peking; W. B. Pettus, principal of the North China Union Language School, Peking; T. E. Simmang, attorney; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, of Yenching University; Dr. Y. T. Tzur, ex-president of Tsing Hua College. The following men will serve in an advisory capacity: H. C. Faxon, representative in Peking for the Pressed Steel Car Co., and Koppel Industrial Car Co; and Grover Clark, as president and managing director of the corporation and editor-in-chief of the Peking *Leader*, and such other periodical publications as the company may issue. Mr. Clark has been editor of the paper for several years.

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News from Central China

The Hupeh Goverment Mining Bureau is now the object of contention between the Peking government and the Hupeh Government Specie Bank. The Peking authorities are contemplating the appointment of a director to the mining bureau, while the Bank claims that the majority of the mines operated by the Bureau are financed by the Bank through, the issue of new cash notes now in circulation.

The Chinese modern banks in Hankow report a very prosperous year ending with the China New Year just past. All the banks have made money in spite of embarrassing political disturbances throughout the year as well as keen competition amongst the banks. The native banks also had a very satisfactory year.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu still remains aboard the gunboat *Chu Chuen* stationed at Hwangchow, and has refused all invitations to take his residence ashore. He passed the China New Year in the yamen of the likin collectorate at Hwangchow, but has returned to the gunboat after the holidays. Marshal Wu will shortly send his wife to Hankow.

The Hankow Road Construction Bureau has been organized by order of the Civil Governor, and Lo Ping-shang, the magistrate of Hankow, has been appointed Director of the Bureau Chow Sin-tang, chairman of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, may be appointed associate director.

The new building of the Chung Foo Union Bank in the British Concession was officially opened on January 28, by K. Chin, for several years manager of the Bank in Hankow. The next Chinese bank to build its own home is the Chekiang Industrial Bank, whose $250,000 building is being erected in the British Concession. Practically all Chinese modern banks in Hankow are now located in the British Concession.

Roscoe Hamileton, head of the engineering firm bearing his name, is now opening up business for his company in Chungking, Szechuen. This company specializes in marine engineering and represents a number large manufacturers in America. The company's first steamer will arrive in Chungking next May.

Father Roger Covi, Procurator of the Roman Catholic Mission in Hankow for the past thirteen years, died last Sunday, January 25 shortly after midnight. Father Civi was born in the town of Ronzone, Trent Province, Italy, in 1877. and came to China in 1903.

A small fire occurred in the building of St. Joseph's School last Friday destroying the complete upper floors. The fire started from a faulty stove, but was soon put under control by the fire brigades.

The American community in Hankow will give their annual ball on February 21 in celebration of the birthday of George Washington. The general committee: P. S. Heintzleman, U. S. Consul-General, Hon. Chairman; L. E. Gale, General Chairman, C. J. Carroll and H. F. Vines. Sub-committees: E. M. Gale, Mrs. P. S. Heintzleman, Dan Wilson, John Gilliam, Mrs. J. C. Huston, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gale, G. L. Burke, and C. J. Carroll.

P. Andrew, formerly with China and Java Export Co. in Hankow, has left China for the States on transfer to the head office of the same company in New York.

J. K. Pimenoff, chairman of the Russian Club, was feted by his friends on the eve of his departure on furlough. Practically all members of the Club were present to with their chairman a prosperous trip home.

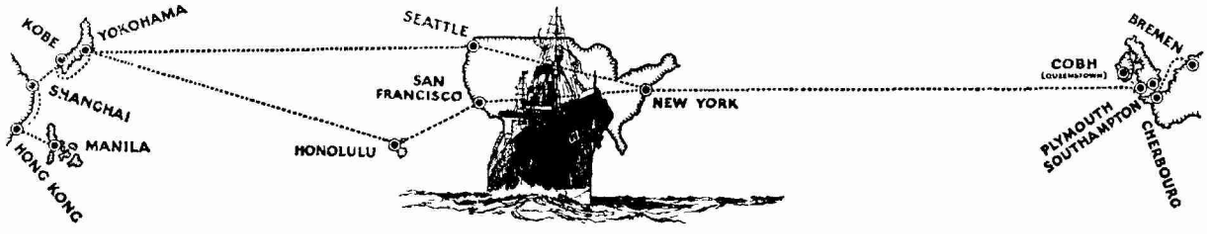
Yeh Lan-ping, formerly a member of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly and a member of the Peking Parliament, has been appointed by Peking to succeed Ai-Chen Wu as Superintendent of Customs in Hankow, of which Mr. Wu has been relieved. The concurrent post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hankow has not yet been settled by the Peking government.

General Lu King-shan, who has been faithful to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan in resisting the recent invasion of the western border of Hupeh by Upper Yangtze forces, has been recommended by Marshal Hsiao for the Associate Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze.

Representatives of Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and numerous other militarists throughout China are still paying friendly calls on Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is reported to be very reticent on political matters.

Recruiting of new troops has ever been going on in this center, and before the China New Year several thousand men were enlisted. At the present, General Kow Yin-chieh, commander of the 1st Hupeh Divieion, is recruiting forces along the Peking-Hankow railway in order to augment the strength of his division.

Hankow, January 30, 1925.



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News from South China

Reginald Earnshaw, 24 years old, of the Hongkong Police Force and an instructor of the newly organized Abbott School of Aviation, was drowned on the afternoon of January 24, when he dropped from a parachute while exhibiting an aeroplane at Kowloon Bay, Hongkong, the cause of the mishap being under investigation by the local authorities. During the meantime the facilities of the aviation school will also be looked into, although there is no lack of confidence in the promoters of the new enterprise.

The silk shipped from Hongkong by the *s. s. President Grant*, which departed on December 28, 1924, arrived at New York, on the morning of January 20, in 22 1/2 days only. It is considered a good record.

China New Year, January 24, at both Canton and Hongkong, was considered a quite festive season this year, comparatively speaking, and the trade at the bazaars of both ports were much depressed.

After a visit to Macao, Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and former Canton Mayor, left Hongkong for Shanghai by the *Empress of Canada* on January 23, when he was seen off by General Wei Pong-ping, one time Chief of Police of Canton, and Yang Sai-ngam, formerly Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung.

Judge Sir Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai is now in Hongkong to sit at the full Court of Appeal to be held for about a fortnight the latter part of January and early February.

Judge Milton C. Purdy of the United States Court at Shanghai has been holding court in Canton since January 21, and has two important cases on the calendar.

In the interport football between Hongkong and Shanghai played at Happy Valley, Hongkong, January 26, the Hongkong team won by 3 to 1. Shanghai was represented by Remedios; Turner and Ewing; Tordy, Gowan, and Phillips; Johansson, Collaco, Goldman, Coulcher, and Johansson.

Wong Chong Wah, the well-known patent medicine firm in Canton the general manager of which is being accused of having aided the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, has been ordered by the Red Army authorities to pay a fine of $60,000. Several *foiks* or shop assistants of the firm are at present held in the absence of their employer who has escaped to Hongkong. It is said that the Wong Chong Wah firm is no more guilty than other business firms in Canton which have backed the Volunteer Movement, at first a legally organized body of armed citizens supplementary to the Military and the Police for the defence of the city but later a pronounced organization opposing the introduction of Bolshevism into South China by the Kuomintang Party of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Wong Chong Wah has been made to pay a larger fine than the rest of the firms supporting the Volunteers because of its large business and known assets. Moreover, Wong Loo Tong, a leading member of the firm, was formerly a lieutenant-commandant of Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps.

For the first time to this generation, at least, the Chiang Lan Kai Street in Canton, famous for years for its Chinese New Year Eve displays and sale of flowers and other holiday goods, was virtually deserted last New Year's Eve, because of the unsettled conditions prevailing at the city. Because of the highway robbery outside the city so frequently reported now-a-days after four o'clock in the afternoons, florists from the suburbs did not dare to carry their goods to the city, the Kuomingtang terrorists being particularly daring along Shaho and other roads leading into Canton.

As a protest against the intimated intention of the Red Army authorities to commandeer all motor cars procurable for service in the coming invasion of Canton by the anti-Bolshevists, many garages in Canton have granted indefinite leave of absence to their chauffers and disabled some of their vehicles. Many garages will watch for further military developments before resuming business.

Notwithstanding the anti-Christian movement promoted by the Chinese Bolshevists in Canton, the Canton Christian Council is holding its annual revival service during Chinese New Year days as usual. The general topic for this year's

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revival service is Christianity at the Christian Homes. Street preachings, meetings at public halls, and other popular places are held daily in Canton during the week ending January 31. It appears that the recent anti-Christian movement has proved to be a good advertising medium for the present revival meetings, and the attendance so far reported appeared to have been much greater than previous years in similar actions. Not only Canton, but also Hongkong, Macao, and other Southern cities within the Council hold meetings.

Two well-known Cantonese members of Parliament, Yeh Hsia Shing and Ma Siu Chun, have just returned from Peking to Canton. They have given very discouraging reports regarding the possible success of Bolshevism in North China. Except the students in Peking, officialdom as a whole is opposed to Dr. Sun's new political preachings, they said. Mr. Yeh and Mr. Ma, having been read out of the Kuomintang because of their lack of interest in the "new thought" movement of the party, did not find welcome in Canton as expected, and they are now celebrating their New Year holidays at Hongkong.

Unless the negotiation now in progress will result favorable to the school teachers who have been eight months without pay, the Canton Municipal Public Schools may not resume sessions for the spring term. Many teachers have expressed their unwillingness to resume service without better assurance of prompt payment in future salaries, while they cannot help in demanding for the arrears of the last few months in which service had already been given. Since the Bolshevist control of the Municipality, practically every cent of public revenue has gone to military expenditure, leaving almost nothing to the public schools.

Lee Fong, formerly deputy commissioner for foreign affairs and assistant editor of the *Canton Times* in Canton, now with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, is now in the South as the special representative of the National Flood Relief Drive under the joint auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Chinese National Red Cross. Mr. Lee is on his way to the Straits and other cities on behalf of the campaign for funds for the flood relief and has been lately visiting Canton and Hongkong friends. Mr. Lee was for some time Chinese consul in Borneo and other ports.

Too many days in Canton without newspapers, while affording an annual holiday of about 10 days to local journalists, is not doing the public any good, and the usual display of holiday goods on the streets of Canton before the Chinese New Year has been much curtailed because of the rumor of pending attack on Canton by the anti-Bolshevists under General Chen Chiung-ming from the East and the North. The rumor of the rushing of $5,000,000 paper money on the Canton market by the Central Bank of the Kuomintang is also hurting trade. Soldiers and public servants are being paid off in Canton in unsecured money, and so far the quantity on the market has not been so large as first feared. The last day of the year may see many of these paper money, and the expected demand of the Reds for exchange of silver upon tender of notes on local shops is not unprepared, however, and practically all shops and business offices have now gongs ready for general alarms for assistance, in case the Kuomingtang mercenaries will over-step too much from being reasonable. From more reliable sources, it has been learned that no formal order of general attack on Canton by the anti-Bolshevists will be given before January 27, or until February 2. At any rate, the Cantonese public will be fed on rumors until the re-publication of newspapers after next Tuesday.

H. W.

Canton, January 27, 1925.

A. B. Rosenfeld Dies

Albert Bernard Rosenfeld, Cotton broker, founder and head of the firm of A. B. Rosenfeld and Son, died Wednesday after an illness of three months. Masonic funeral services were held Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Rosenfeld was born in Constantinople, Turkey in 1873 and became identified in the cotton brokerage business at an early age. In 1919 he established his own business in China under the present firm name. Being an American citizen, Mr. Rosenfeld was active in various American enterprises in Shanghai. He is survived by his wife and one son, Julius, who has been associated with him in business.

Largest and Smallest X-Ray Tubes

The largest and smallest commercial Coolidge X-ray tubes are shown in the accompanying illustration. The largest and most powerful is being used in cancer treatment; the smallest is used in the portable X-ray outfit recently developed in the research laboratory of the General Electric Company of America. The larger is more than 100 times as powerful as the smaller.

The largest commercial Coolidge tube operates at 250,000 volts and 50 milliamperes, with continuous output. The target is water-cooled, and the glass bulb is eight inches in diameter. It was developed primarily for cancer treatment, to reduce the time of exposure.

The smallest tube operates at 56,000 volts (maximum) and 10 milliamperes, and is mounted in oil. The bulb, 1-½ inches in diameter, is of glass which contains 55 per cent by weight of lead. The window from which the X-rays emerge is of thin-walled, lead-free, lime glass. It is so small that, complete with its transformer and all other necessary parts, the outfit weighs about 20 pounds and occupies a box measuring 6-1/2 by 10-1/2 by 8-3/4 inches.

1925 Outlook Bright

The basis of what is supposed to be a mood of hopefulness in which the financial markets are entering the New Year, both in America and abroad, are outlined by the financial editor of the New York *Times* in a recent issue of that paper. The writer bases his conclusions upon an anlysis of five fundamental indicators of business trend; namely, (1) The great grain harvests sold because of harvest shortage elsewhere in the grain-producing world. (2) Unexpected complete political reassurance, at home and abroad. (3) The stock market's prophecy that no such Stock Exchange movement as was witnessed since election day has ever occurred without foreshadowing and being followed by an era of prosperity. (4) Steady, normal and conservative trade recovery. (5) Signs of more complete economic recuperation in Europe than at any moment since the war.

The writer, however, gives the usual arguments that are used as a rebuttal to the above optomistic prophecies, but adds that the second group of arguments is mostly based on possibilities, while the first is derived from actual and visible achievement.

N. P. Ry to Establish in Shanghai

The Northern Pacific Railway of America will soon establish an office in Shanghai to handle the business of the Philippines, China and Japan, according to recent information from Seattle.

R. J. Tozer, who has been the Northern Pacific assistant general passenger agent in Chicago, has been appointed manager of the Shanghai office. Mr. Tozer will arrive on the American Oriental *President McKinley*, which is carrying the Seattle Chamber of Commerce trade commissioners, to the Far East. The *McKinley* sailed from Seattle January 27.

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War Atmosphere Around Shanghai Clearer

With the incoming Fengtien troops into the district of Shanghai under the command of General Chang Chung-chang, who arrived during the week under review from North China with some 15,000 men, and more enroute, minor clashes have followed as the Kiangsu stragglers from Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops are being rounded up, as well as with General Sun Chuan-fang, but the tense situation has been lessened following the peace terms made between Generals Chang and Sun this week. It appeared on Tuesday, February 3, that both General Chang and General Sun were making preparations for a renewal of a battle, although rumors of peace talk were current At least locomotives and troop trains were being held in readiness at the Shanghai North station for an immediate advance in case trouble broke out. Despite the fact that the war situation was still tense in the Yangtze Valley, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the Executive Chief, called his National Rehabilitation Conference, and held the opening ceremony on February 1, with eighty-four delegates present. Other matter attracting attention during the week is the condition and recovery of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who recently underwent an operation in the Peking Union Medical Hospital for a malignant cancer. Numorous persons, both foreign and Chinese, have pinned their hopes on Dr. Sun taking charge of the present political and military situation in Peking and are watching his condition with anxious eyes. It is believed by the medical attendants, however, that the end is near and his recovery impossible. The famous Kuomingtang party in Canton, according to news despatches from that district are from now on looking to another leader to carry on, besides Dr. Sun. Japan is much exercised over her recent action in recognizing the Soviet Republic. With political conditions as yet so unsettled, business remains at a standstill, communications are still interrupted, and Peking is facing a coal shortage, owing to the military authorities confiscating the trains carrying coal from the mines.

A Manchurian General Fights his Way to Shanghai

General Chang Chung-chang, with his 15,000 troops, including both Chinese and Russian soldiers, the latter naturalized Chinese, arrived in Shanghai, during the week under review, and has fought his way from North China, straight into Shanghai, according to reports. General Chang's troops were so well organized he had no difficulty in completely ousting Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and his soldiers all along the Shanghai—Nanking Railway. Marshal Chi took flight in the face of such an onrush and departed for Japan, leaving his scattered troops throughout the countryside. Serious attempts are being made to round up these stragglers and repatriate them as was done in the case of former soldiers, when Marshal Chi made his *coup d'etat* on Lunghwa and the Shanghai Arsenal. The present situation finds some of General Sun Chung-fang's troops still in the Shanghai area. However, the present situation seems to be less tense and preparations are in order to carry out the plans of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, including the withdrawal of troops from the Shanghai area to Quinsan, and converting the Woosung forts and Shanghai arsenal into industrial plants. At least for the present the war seems to be over and once more peace reigns in the Yangtse valley.

General Chang Chung-chang

"The only picturesque or positive character among the dozens or even hundreds of Chinese militarists and politicians now collecting in Shanghai is General Chang Chung-chang, the leader of the Fengtien forces who won the sensational victory over Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan a few days ago, according to a recent editorial in the *China Press*, (Shanghai). It is questionable whether anything exactly like this, the conquest of an entire province within the space of two weeks, has happened in China in recent years. There have of course been cases in plenty where one militarist has, through a *coup d'etat*, overturned a provincial or national government and thus achieved a great "victory," but General Chang's accomplishment appeals to the imagination because he fought his way directly across the entire province from north to south and moved his troops into a thickly populated territory which was not only apprehensive, but actually hostile to him and his "foreign" force. The entire province was filled with rumors regarding the "terrible" Manchurian general. He had personally "killed hundreds of his enemies!" He had a "bad name," a name for mothers to use in frightening their naughty children. How much truth or fiction there is in these stories no one of course knows, for his past is clothed in considerable obscurity, but his enemies, including of course, Marshal Chi and his well-oiled propaganda bureau saw to it that the stories were properly circulated.

"But in spite of this general hostility, General Chang succeeded and the most interesting phase of his accomplishment is based upon the known fact that he did not receive much support from the North. The Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang openly opposed the movement of Fengtien troops into the lower Yangtsze Valley. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, provisional president, also opposed the move. And just how much support General Chang received from his immediate superior Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden is likewise unknown. One thing which is pretty well known is that when the smoke of battle cleared away after the defeat of Marshal We Pei-fu at the Great Wall, there were insufficient plums to go around among the under officers of Marshal Chang's force and among those who failed to receive anything was General Chang.

Therefore, there was nothing left for General Chang to do except to take an army and start out for the Yangtsze Valley to carve out something for himself. Marshal Chang assisted by supplying the arms and General Chang got the army by recruiting in Manchuria and among the Russians. It was one of those adventures wherein a man is a hero if he succeeds, but if he fails, his actions may easily be disavowed. This just about expresses the attitude of Marshal Chang Tso-ling toward the enterprise. Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, ousted tuchun of Chekiang was merely an incident in the picture, but a convenient peg to hang the adventure on, because he was thirsting for revenge against Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan for starting the war last summer which resulted in Lu's downfall.

"So much for the background. The adventure of General Chang succeeded! He not only conquered Kiangsu, but he actually moved his army without mishap all the way down from Manchuria to the lower Yangtsze Valley. Because of this he becomes a great man, which fact may be discerned by observing the flocks of little politicians now swarming about his head-quarters at his private car on the tracks at the Shanghai North Railway station."

Leaders of Fengtien Army and Chinese Chamber of Commerce Confer

It appears that the plans as outlined at the conference between the Fengtien army leaders and members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce last week are materializing, the tide has turned in the direction of peace in the Yangtze Valley, and is brighter at the present time, than for many days. Tentative terms of peace were decided upon at this conference, wherby the Shanghai district is to be cleared of soldiers. Those who participated in the conference representing the military forces were the Minister of War, Wu Kwong-sin, who is a brother-in-law of Tuan Chi-jui, Executive Chief at Peking; General Chang Chung-chang, commander of the First Fengtien Army; Chief-of-Police Shan Tsu-yin, recently appointed; Genenal Li Ching-wu, adviser to the First Army. The plan for peace outlined is:

"1.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang of Chekiang is to remove his troops from the Arsenal and Yamen to Sungkiang.

"2.—General Chang Chung-chang is to remove his troops, after peace has been restored to Quinsan.

"3.—The heavy guns at the Woosung forts are to be removed.

"4.—The Arsenal is to be turned over to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to be converted into a factory.

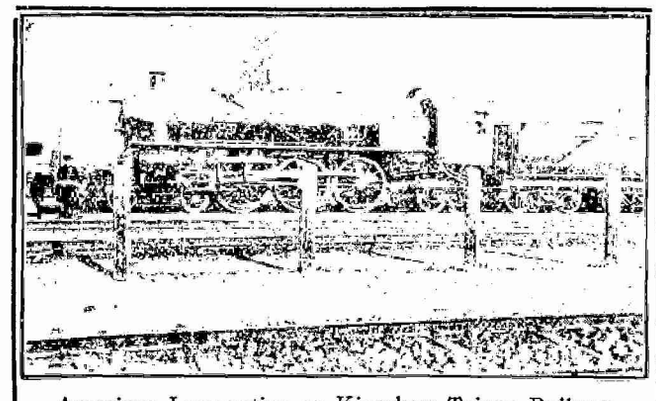
"5.—Marshal Chi's defeated troops numbering between ten and twelve thousand are to be rounded up and repatriated."

Loyang Warlord Has Not Retired

According to definine reports from Tsingtao, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is still active and has not definitely retired as he would like people to believe. While most foreigners and Chinese alike pictured him sojourning among the hills in Hupeh province near his home, leading a peaceful life, a *Reuter* report of recent date, states that General Chen Kan, former adviser to Marshal Wu in conference with Marshal Wu has seen that the latter is leading a peaceful life on his boat, but the greatest activity is going on in his headquarters, and daily he holds conferences with representatives from many prominent and active leaders of the political and military circle. During most of the time Marshal Wu has been cruising about the Yangtze and is deriving a great deal of enjoyment from this cruise, and never leaves his ship, asking that all those desiring conferences with him come to his ship. With him are 1,000 armed guards, and his present anchorage is near Wangchow, 300 li from Hankow.

Railways Making a Serious Attempt to Resume Normal Schedule

On February 2, traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was increased by two trains and the schedule is now maintained at almost normal and very little interference by soldiers. There has been no movement of troops for several days and more passenger trains will soon be reinstalled. Due to the movement of General Sun's troops over the Shanghai-Hanchow line, the Hangchow schedule is slightly affected.



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North Station is still in the hands of General Chang and there are between 1,000 and 1,500 Fentien troops roaming about the place. They are quairtered in the carriages and wagons on the track and in the godowns along the sidings. The three armoured trains, manned by the Russian troops, are being held in the station in readiness to make their way to any point where danger threatens.

Rehabilitation Conference Convenes in Peking

The Rehabilitation Conference in Peking was formally inaugurated on February 1, and Tuan Chi-jui opened the conference in the presence of some eighty-four delegates. General Chao Erh-hsiung, former Viceroy of Manchuria was unanimously elected as chairman of the Conference. It was noted that none of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's followers were present. Marshal Tuan in addressing the delegation said in part:

"Chinese politics are likened to a wheel responding to certain forces. The forward movement of the wheel during the 14 years since the establishment of the Republic, appears to have been downward, until now, when the lowest point had been reached; but the upward grade was ahead and reform following corruption and maladministration, was now open to people. Indeed, the present occasion, he went on, was one for general satisfaction, for they had here a number of highly inelligent personages assembled together with the object of discussion intimately problems which it was necessary to overcome in order to work out national reorganization.

"The speaker compared the work of the Conference to the planting of grain. The crop would grow to maturity in the spring-time for harvest in the autumn. The people, he said, represented the roots while the seed from which the crop grew should be compared with the wishes of the people.

"Cabinet Represented"

"Mr. Kung Hsin-chan, the Minister of the Interior, representing the Cabinet, gave an address along similar lines, after which the Chairman responded on behalf of the delegates. General Chao said that since the Revolution many changes had occurred in China, Central governments coming and going frequently, but as soon as Marshal Tuan had rentered political life telegrams had been sent throughout the country advising the people to rely upon the Rehabilitation Conference to provide the initial remedies for the evils of government and for the corruption of national life; while a National Assembly would meet later in order to ensure the permanent foundation of a sound Government. The aim of the Conference, he said, lay in the foundations of reform in accordance with the popular wish. He considered the Conference the most auspicious gathering in the annals of the Republic. The presence of numerous delegates proved that the hearts of the people were with the Conference and that the people wanted peace and security.

"We delegates," declared the Chairman in conclusion "recognizing Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's sincerity in the work of national reunification and reorganization offer him our sincere congratulations and express our determination to work for the good of the people.

"The Chief Executive and all present then bowed thrice to the National Flag, while the bands played the National anthem. The proceedings then ended.

The Reason for the Coal Shortage in Peking

The coal shortage in Peking has caused no little worry among the foreigners and Chinese. While trouble has always been experienced in the transportation of coal from the mines to the dealers in China, casting extraordinary rates to the purchaser, the case has been magnified during the winter in Peking owing to the militarists commandeering the trains for the conveyance of troops and in turn confiscating the coal in the cars. Recently the general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration published a letter in the press, with special reference to the transportation problem and also to the supply of the fuel in Peking. A portion of comment on the present condition is reproduced herewith, as having appeared in the *North China Star:*

"The acting general manager ventures to suggest that the only remedy for the present state of affairs is that foreign troops be detailed to act as escorts to these cars and locomotives while running on the Peking-Mukden Railway to prevent the seizure by the Chinese Military. He does not mention the nationality of the troops to be so detailed but presumably they would be British as the Kailan Mining Administration is a Sino-British concern. At all events we trust we shall see no American troops perched on locos and coal wagons to see that "important contracts" with "Power and Electric Light Plants, Industrial and Commercial concerns, Railway and steamship companies, in Shanghai and Hongkong are carried out."

"We publish a rather lengthy letter from the Kailan partly with the hope that an equally exhaustive public explanation will be given regarding the present price of coal to the consumers here in Tientsin. We should much like to have exact data of the cost of coal per ton at the mine, and of the exact cost of its transportation to Tientsin. It would likewise be interesting to know the amount of export tax paid per ton on K. M. A. coal in accordance with international treaties which strive to give an effective five per cent tariff on both imports and exports to the needy Chinese government. It would also be instructive to know the dividends paid by the companies composing Kailan Mining Administration, the salaries paid the high officials and the wages paid the miners and the average Chinese and foreign employee. This is all information that it may be desired to keep from public discussion. But in view of the importance to the public of a great mining concern, of the treaty rights and privileges of which it takes advantage, of the present coal famine and the high price of the coal that is doled out to the public, and especially of the present public plea of the acting general manager for the detail of foreign troops to guard the locos and wagons, we think the public is entitled to information on the questions just mentioned."

Canton Wants New Leader to Succeed Dr. Sun

Leaders in Canton are centering their attention on who is to be the next leader of the Kuomingtang. While Dr. Sun seems to be recuperating satisfactorily it is understood he will be unable to take an active part in matters of importance, for some time to come, if at all, and it is thought advisable, according to a Canton report, that several persons be delegated from Canton to confer with Dr. Sun in Peking. "On the other hand Mr. Sun Fo's followers hope that he will succeed his father. They from another faction known as the "Prince Faction," Mr. Sun Fo himself being known among many in Canton as "Prince Sun." He has the support of many of the wealthier members of the party whom the Hu Faction call the capitalists. At present Mr. Henri Waung, known among the Chinese as Wang Ching-wei or Wang Shao-ming, is chief adviser and private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He belongs to the same faction as Mr. Hu Haw-min, known as the "Elder Statesmen." Among others mentioned for the formal leadership of the Kuomintang is Mr. Lin Sun of Fukien, who was once president of the Chinese Senate and Governor of Amoy. It is reported that he would be acceptable to the "Prince Faction" and to the "Elder Statesmen" but it is stated that he is not a Bolshevist and might not receive the approval of the Soviet Commission in Canton.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

January 27. In order to assist in the restoration of sterling the American Federal Reserve Banks have been authorized to buy sterling and franc bills.——Germany's reply to the Allies complains of no reason being given for the continued holding of the occupied regions.——French government in cutting expenditures decide to discharge 9,626 civil and military officials.

January 28. French Premier delivers direct warning to Allies regarding German intentions.——British trade unions have been recommended to boycott the War Office technical reserve.——The question of the freedom of the Black Sea is again raised by the handing over of the Wrangel Fleet to the Soviet by France.

January 29. Agricultural pursuits in the British Empire are being pushed and prosecuted with excellent results.——Startling statements are made by French Premier disclosing Germany's secret Armament.

January 30. Over the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch, Greece and Turkey are again at loggerheads.——President Coolidge desires closer relations between America and other nations.——Germany continues to protest that she has no secret armament but is thought by some to mean that she will really carry out the Versailles Treaty.

January 31. St. Paul's Cathedral is reported to be quite safe but work is necessary to restore it to its original condition.——The text is issued on the Opium Protocol emanating from the British delegation.——Soviet authorities are buying heavily of the Lancanshire cotton market.——The Russo-Japanese Treaty does not constitute an alliance according to reports.

February 1. The matter of the occupation of the Ruhr is still entirely in Germany's own hands, according to a Note the Allies have presented to Germany.——Extraordinary intrigues in England were disclosed when the Irish plot to blow up the British-men-of-war was made public.——Great Britain throws open her Far Eastern possessions to investigation of the opium question by an independent committee.——Indian Legislature agrees to a special bounty for Indian steel.

February 2. Japan strenuously attempts to reconcile the British and American positions at the Geneva Opium Conference——M. Herriot agrees to a French Mission to the Vatican in place of an Embassy.

New Books and Publications

China's Diplomacy

Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History. By Ching-Lin Hsia, Ph. D., The Commercial Press, Limited: Shanghai, China, 1924, pp. XII, 226.

These studies constituted, in their original form, a "thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh in the spring of 1922," to quote the author's words in his preface. Under the title "Treaty Relations between China and Great Britain" the studies appeared serially in *The Chinese Social and Political Science Review* during the years 1923-24. They deal with the relations China with various countries, but especially, as indicated in the earlier title, with Great Britain. In particular the book deals with the "Questions for Readjustment submitted by China to the Paris Peace Conference." The topics considered are: Consular Jurisdiction, Extraterritoriality, Concessions and Settlements, Leased Territories, and Spheres of Interest or Influence, the Open Door, Territorial Integrity, and Administrative Entity, Foreign Troops and Police, Foreign Post Offices and Wireless and Telegraph Installations, and Tariff Autonomy.

The work of Dr. Hsia is a valuable one for several reasons: in the field of China's international relations there can scarcely be too many studies of the manifold phases of the difficult problems presented, always provided that the studies are presented in an impartial and scholarly fashion; there have been numerous studies by Europeans and Americans of the China problem, and it is desirable that the results of research on this problem should be presented by trained Chinese students as well, in order that the Chinese point of view may be considered. Dr. Hsia's work supplements those by Dr. Wellington Koo on "The Status of Aliens in China," and Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau's "The Legal Obligations Arising Out of Treaty Relations Between China and Other States." It will, without doubt, be often consulted with those just mentioned in order to compare the average Chinese with the average Western point of view. The author from his first sentence in Chapter I to the end does not mince matters in supporting China's attitude and criticising the foreigner. For example the first sentence, page 1, reads: "The origin of British exterritorial jurisdiction in China may be said to lie in the fact that British traders . . . pursued a course of sheer contumacy." Much would have been gained had time been taken to explain something of the 17th and 18th century attitude of China toward foreigners, as well as that of foreigners toward China. On page 2, reference is made to the case of "a licensed merchant, James Inns, etc." There *was* a merchant named James *Innes*, whose case was complicated, but nothing is explained of its significance. Dr. Hsia gathers together in one lump the attitude of the British merchants, and their criticisms—and then dismisses them with the quite inadequate statement: "Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo has refuted all these allegations and shown that these complaints were more imaginary than real, and, for the most part were generally mistaken and exaggerated." Reference to Dr. H. B. Morse's writings, which are often referred to by Dr. Hsia, or to those of Mr. Tyler Dennett, do not bear out Dr. Hsia's statement.

On the whole these studies are presented in excellent English—there are occasional slips to be sure but these may readily be overlooked when it is remembered that the book is not written by any Englishman or an American. The organization of the material is good also, being concise and clear. Bearing in mind that this is a doctoral dissertation accepted by one of the greatest universities of the British Isles one notes with regret the extreme carelessness in citation of authorities, as well as the complete absence of a bibliography, and indix. On p. 2 Davis' work "China and the Chinese" is cited as "China and the Chinese"; on p. 6 "British and Foreign State Papers" are cited as "British Foreign State Papers"; on p. 21 Morse's "International Relations of the Chinese Empire" is correctly cited, but on p. 64 and 66, the title appears as "Foreign Relations of the Chinese Empire", and on p. 178 it appears as "Diplomatic Relations"; on p. 30 Hinckley's "Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient" is incorrectly cited as "Consular Jurisdiction in the Far East"; on p. 97 R. F. Johnston is cited, but on p. 99 the same gentleman appears as F. R. Johnston; on p. 124, and elsewhere, Overlach's "Foreign Financial Control in China" is incorrectly cited as "Financial Control in China"; on p. 140 and elsewhere Sargent's "Anglo-Chinese Commeree and Diplomacy" is incorrectly cited as "Anglo-Chinese Diplomacy"; on p. 166 J. B. Moore is incorrectly cited as J. B. More. On p. 49, in the last paragraph Dr. Hsia says: "Shanghai was opened to foreign trade by a notification of the British consul, *Captain G. Butler*, of November 17, 1843." On p. 346, vol. 1 of his "International Relations of the Chinese Empire", Dr. H. B. Morse says: "Shanghai was opened to foreign trade by a notification of the British consul, *Captain G. Butler*, of November 17th, 1843. . ." But in volume II, p. xlv, Dr. Morse corrected his slip of the pen, and tells us that it was *Captain G. Balfour*, who was British Consul in Shanghai in 1843. Dr. Hsia's error would have been quite pardonable here had he used quotation marks when quoting Dr. Morse. He must be aware how greatly Chinese historical documents have suffered from the incorporation in them of extraneous material without the use of quotation marks or the citation of the original source. Perhaps the most serious of all, however, is the quotation in his main text p. 94 of W. F. Mannix's "Memoirs of Li Hung-chang". Surely Dr. Hsia—and the scholars of the faculty of the university of Edinburgh who examined and approved his dissertation—must have known that these "Memoirs" "edited" by W. F. Mannix constitute one of the cleverest forgeries in modern history. How could they be quoted seriously in a scholarly piece of work such as the one under consideration?

It may seem to the average reader hardly worth while to point out such errors as the above, and it is in no carping spirit, but with the utmost diffidence, that the reviewer has done so in the present case. Modern scholarship—the scholarship upon which the modern West prides itself, and for the lack of which it so often criticises older writings of both the East and the West—is built on a foundation having for its cornerstone *Accuracy*. The greatest need among young students planning to pursue the career of a college instructor or of a scholar is the cultivation of accuracy, and this is doubly true in the Orient where accuracy is a jewel seldom found. Dr. Hsia's "Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History" are really worth while, in spite of the errors mentioned above; but that they are seriously marred by carelessness for part of which his Western instructors, as will as his publishers, must be held responsible, no reader of his work can deny.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University, January 1925.

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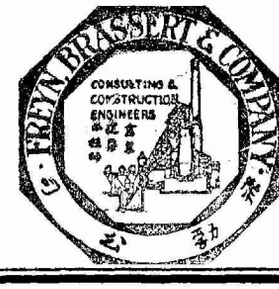

London Office: 38 Victoria St. Westminster

Cable: VILVALLE London

Industrial Brevities

Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company of Hongkong, erects most fully equipped ice factory in the Far East.

Shanghai is soon to operate what is believed to be the greatest Diesel engine power plant in the world, with a total capacity of 10,000 horse power.

Japanese film companies have combined to form one company capitalized at $5,000,000 to purchase over 800 theaters in Japan.

Chinese Merchants Bank, Limited, announce establishment of branch in Havana, Cuba, principally to facilitate shipments of rice to Havana.

Mitsui Bank, Limited, of Japan reports profits for six months of $4,190,000.

In order to provide for additional electric power to replace that formerly generated at the two stations of the Tokyo Municipality, located at Shibuya and Shinagawa, the Tokyo City City Office have decided to construct one large steam driven electric-power generating station as soon as a suitable location can be procured. The station will be located along Tokyo Bay and the equipment will cost approximately 1,500,000 yen (1 yen equals $0.38 at present rate of exchange).

Oriental "Razor Back" Best for Bristles

The ebb and flow of trans-oceanic commerce, which has come with the big increase in world shipping, brings some curious anomalies in the interchange of the products of the land areas of the world.

Formerly, says the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, America were large importers of rice and had no idea that it should ever do otherwise; but now the States are not only supplying the rice demand of the 110 million people but exporting rice at the rate of a million pounds per day, much of it to countries with climatic conditions suggesting great rice possibilities.

Bristles are also a curiosity of international trade. America is the greatest producer of swine and sends millions of them to slaughter every year, yet the quality of the bristles of the "razor back" swine of the Orient differs so much from that of the refined American hog that the latter importation of bristles, chiefly for use in the manufacture of brushes, now averages about five million dollars every year and has in the past decade totaled 60 million dollars, a very large proportion coming from China.

More than 9,000,000 Scriptures for China

Nearly nine and a half million copies of scriptures were circulated in China during 1924. This is indicated in the report of The American Bible Society sent to New York last week, which organization shares with the British & Foreign Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland in this stupendous task. This is an increase of nearly two millions over the previous year. The circulation of the American Bible Society's China Agency was 22,152 Bibles, 50,304 New Testaments, and 2,479,375 portions. This is a new record and exceeds the figure of circulation by the parent Society in the United States for the preceding year. The report further shows that the local receipts from sale of books exceeds by more than $4,000 that of 1923, although the price of many publications was lowered at the beginning of the year.

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RANGER SHELLS
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Send for sportsman's price list
Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 4, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Our last circular was dated 21/1/25. Since that date fluctuations in the London price of silver have been slight, the lastest quotations 32½d. for ready and 32 7/16d for forward showing a rise of 1/16d. Our official rate for T/T on London after going to 3/2d. is back again to 3/1 3/4d. There has been very little doing in our exchange market. The increasing stocks of silver and the absence of genuine cover for the general demand for Gold remittances has inclined our market to easiness.

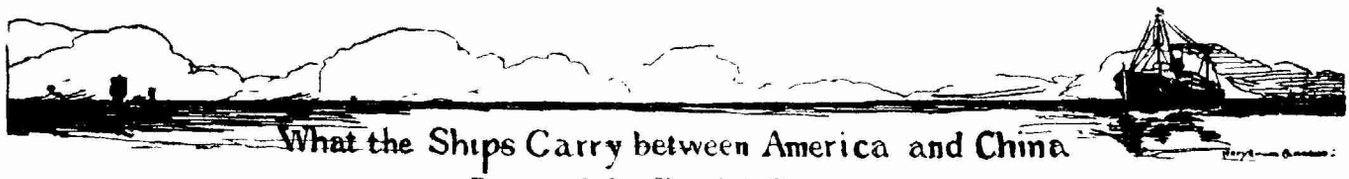
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 71,074,000 an increase of Tls. 2,801,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 38,720,000 an increase of $ 1,050,000.
Silver Yen. .... Yen. 250,000.
Estimated value Tls. 99,123,400 as against Tls. 60,052,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 22	Friday Jan. 23	Jan. 24 25 26	Tuesday Friday Jan. 29 30	Saturday Monday Jan. 31. Feb. 2	Tuesday Wednesday Feb. 3 to 4
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/2.479	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4 3/1 3/2		3/1 3/4 3/1 3/2	3/1 3/4 3/2	3/2 3/1 3/1 3/1
O/Dfts. ,,	—	3/1 1/16 3/32	3.1 1/16 3.1 3/16		3/1 1/16 3/1 1/16	3.1 1/16 3.2 1/16	3/2 1/16 3/1 1/16 3/1
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2 3/1 3/2		3/2 3/2	3/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/4 3/1 3/1
T/T India	212.146	209 3/4	209 1/4 208 1/4	CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY	208 1/2 209 1/4	209 210 1/4	210 1/4 209 1/4 209 3/4
T/T France	1,391.458	1395	1385 1380		1390 1390	1390 1400	1400 1395 1390
T/T N. Y.	75.156	75 1/4	75 1/2 75		75 1/8 75 1/8	75 1/8 75 1/4	75 1/4 75 1/4 75 1/8
T/T Hong	73.667	74	73 1/4 73 1/8		74 74	74 74	74 74 74
T/T Japan	51.333	51 1/4	51 51 1/2		51 1/4 51 1/4	51 1/4 51	51 51 1/8 51 1/8
T/T Batavia	188.417	186 1/2	187 185 1/2		188 188 1/2	188 189 1/4	189 188 187 1/2
T/T Straits	73.292	74 1/4	74 1/2 75 1/4		74 1/2 74 1/4	74 1/2 74 1/4	74 1/4 74 1/2 74 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.792	3/3 1/4	3/3 3/2 1/4		3/3 3/3	3/3 3/3 1/4	3/3 3/3 3/3
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4 3/3		3/3 1/4 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4 3/3 1/4 3/3 1/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/4.167	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/8 3/3 1/8		3/3 1/8 3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8 3/3 1/8	3/3 1/8 3/3 1/8 3/3 1/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,466.667	1470	1460 1485		1465 1465	1465 1475	1475 1470 1465
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.385	77 1/8	77 1/2 77 1/4		77 1/4 77 1/2	77 1/8 77 1/4	77 1/2 77 1/4 77 1/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	78	78 77 1/4		78 78	78 78 1/4	78 77 1/4 77 1/8

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24 25 27	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 5/16	32 3/16	CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY	32 5/16	32 7/16	32 1/16	31 1/2	32 1/16	31
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68 3/8	68 1/2		68 1/4	69	68 7/8	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 253.40	Tls. 253.20		Tls. 248.40	Tls. 250.00	Tls. 251.00	Tls. 250.80	Tls. 252.10	Tls. 252.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111 0	111.00		111.00	110.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	73.70	73.70		736625	73.70	73.40	72.60	72.587	72.637
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day									
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day									

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 88.5
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 477 1/8
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/32
,, 4	3 3/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 1/3 1/32
,, 6	3 1/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/71



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Jefferson, Dec. 20,

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Other Ports,		
Bls. 26	Pls.	26
Yellow other Ports		
Bls. 24	Pls.	23.84
Silk Refuse:		
Other Ports, Bls. 115.	,,	414.34
Silk, Pongees, Honan..	,,	18.51
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	10,27
Brassware	,,	17
Bristles	,,	69
Chinaware, Fine	,,	15
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250	,,	925
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	69
Feathers	,,	150
Hair, Human	,,	20
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	38
,, Sheep's ,,	,,	12
Rhubarb	,,	11
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,680
Wool, Sheep's	,,	294
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	3,000
,, Kid	,,	22,100
,, Lamb	,,	910
,, Marmot	,,	166,550
,, Moufflon	,,	5,463
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	5,860
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	7,708
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	4,800
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	25,705

S. S. President Grant, Dec. 31,

To Seattle:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	170
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	234
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,485
Frozen Pheasants	,,	20
Oil, Wood	,,	9,120
Peas	,,	1,500
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	41
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	900,000
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	1,417
Hair, Nets ,,	,,	1,270
Foreign Goods		
Indigo Paste, Artificial	Pls.	6

To Baltimore:

Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	17
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	50

To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	195

To Boston:

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 112	Pls.	431
Hats, Nets Kk.	Tls.	375

To Portland; Oregon:

Kittysols	Pcs.	1,200

To Scranton, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
15	Pls.	15.17

To Buffalo, N. Y.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
80	Pls.	98.78
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	28
,, Sheep's, ,,	,,	25

To Huntingdon, Pa:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
20	Pls.	19.79
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 35	Pls.	35.00

To Luzerne, Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
25	,,	24.71

To Archbald, Penna.:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
5	Pls.	2.98

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, other Ports,		
Bls 5	,,	5 00
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
500	Pls.	498.54
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 30	,,	30.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 21	Pls.	21.43
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Shanghai, Bls.		
1	,,	1.02
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 53	Pls.	54.19
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	2.82
,, ,, Shantung	,,	13.41
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.96
Brassware	,,	20
Bristles	,,	154
Feathers	,,	405
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	15
Straw Braid,	,,	29
Soapstone Ornaments..	,,	18
Wool, Sheep's	,,	154
Fans, Paper	Pcs.	1,000
Hats	,,	13,077
Kittysols	,,	8,960
Skins, Dog	,,	14,916
,, Fox	,,	500
,, Goat, Tanned..	,,	5,930
,, Lamb	,,	14,778
,, Leopard	,,	56
,, Marmot	,,	17,706
,, Moufflon	,,	5,200
,, Wolf	,,	558
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	6,409
,, Clothing, Lamb	,,	860
,, ,, Sheep	,,	577
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	27,851

S. S. President Pierce, Dec. 23,

To San Francisco:

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.50
Antimony Regulus	,,	252
Brassware	,,	16
Books, Printed	,,	2
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	69
,, Goats' ,,	,,	9
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted	,,	25
Oil, Wood	,,	9,408
Paper, Cutting	,,	272
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	506
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	876
,, Moufflon	,,	3.576
Rugs Hk.	Tls.	18,828
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	28,350

To Los Angeles:

Brassware	Ple.	12
Carpets Hk.	Tls.	809

To New Orleans:

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	28,800

To Philadelphia.

Bristles	Pls.	17

To Boston:

Cotton Raw, Bls. 100.	,,	767

To Norfolk:

Cotton Raw, Bls. 194	,,	776

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
75	Pls.	74.04

To Archbald.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls.		
Bls. 10	Pls.	9,83

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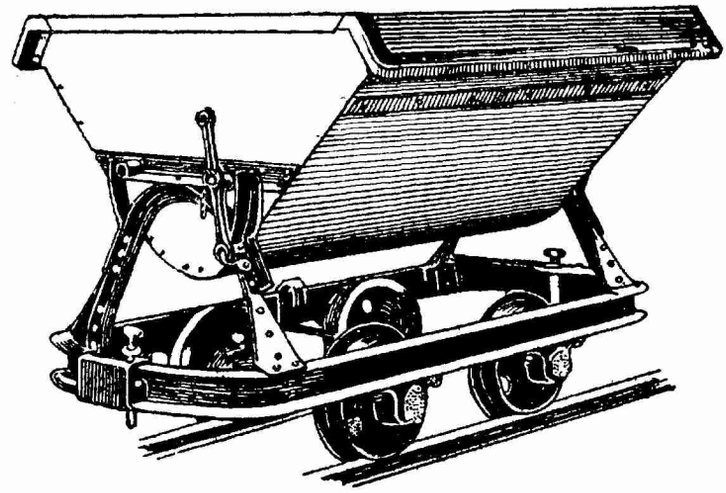

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31-321

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Jan. 27, 1925, Spec. Pro. No. 51, In re coroner's inquest on the body of Louis S. Roberts; testimony taken of T. B. Dunn; L. Livesy; H. Livesy; M. Gutterres; submitted to jury.
,, 31, ,, Crim. No. 727, U. S. v. E. T. Basha; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of E. Moller and defendant; submitted.
Feb. 2, ,, ,, ,, 731, U. S. v. J. Reimer; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 732, U. S. v. C. E. Andersen; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 3, 1925, Cause No. 2546, Heath v. Heath; order of dismissal.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 31, 1925, Crim. No. 727, U. S. v. E. T. Basha; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.
Feb. 2, ,, ,, ,, 731, U. S. v. J. Reimer; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 732, U. S. v. C. E. Andersen; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

MOTION CALENDAR.

Feb. 9, 1925, 10 am, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.
,, 17, ,, 10 am, C. No 2477, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.
,, 18, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2432, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod.
,, 19, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 2466, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland.
,, 20, ,, 10 am, ,, ,, 1978, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet.
,, 26, ,, 10 am, ,, ,,

Miscellaneous Filings:

Jan. 29, 1925, Cause No. 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; answer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2544, Paul Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co.; answer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2552, Titus D. Ting v. L. C. Publishing Co.; demurrer.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2366, H. Law et al, v C. W. Corbaley; praecipe for writ of execution.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; petition.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2292, I. M. Burlakoff et al, v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; motion to dismiss.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trade v. Max A. Lorenzen; notice.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2402, Mao Tung Products Co. v. H. J. Zimmerman; notice.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2557, R. Fermus v. I. A. Landesman; complaint; summons issued.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 2482, In re estate of Dorothy Endicott Williams, deceased; assignment.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 944, In re estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; affidavits (4).
Feb. 2, ,, ,, ,, 2540, China Lace & Embroidery Co. v. Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Federal Inc. U.S. A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; answer.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2546, Heath v. Heath; motion to dismiss; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Jan. 28, 1925, Spec. Pro. No. 51, In re coroner's on the body of Louis S. Roberts; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.
,, 30, ,, Civil No. 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; discontinuance.
,, 31, ,, Crim. ,, 731, U. S. v. J. Reimer; complaint.
Feb. 2, ,, ,, ,, 732, U. S. v. C. E. Andersen; complaint.
,, 2, ,, Civil ,, 200, Chung Foo Union Bank v. P. N. Wilkins; confession of judgment.

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Hearings:

Jan. 21, 1925, Cause No. 2437, T. C. Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; testimony taken of T. C Long; continued.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2521, Lam Chee Sheung v. H. L. Decker; testimony taken of Lam Chee Sheung; A. Pereira; Lai Sang; H. L. Decker; continued.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2521, Lam Chee Sheung v. H. L. Decker; testimony taken of Lam Chee Sheung; Chan Tung; Mrs. Decker; Ng Chau; submitted.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2562, H. J. Grassie v. C. R. Murray; testimony taken of C. R. Murray; submitted.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2561, C. R. Murray v. C. R. Murray; testimony taken of C. R. Murray; submitted.

Miscellaneous Filings:

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,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2561, C. R. Murray v. C. R. Murray; answer for order to show cause.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2562, H. J. Grassie v. C. R. Murray; answer for order to show cause.